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FRENCH TOPICS.

METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' MOVEMENTS—RUMORS CONCERNING GERMANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

With a tact worthy of praise the Prince of Wales has managed to destroy the idea that his visit here had a political significance. His stay with the Duc De Rochefoucauld-Bissaccia was very short, but before leaving Esclimont the Legitimist journals had seized the opportunity afforded them for saying that the heir of the throne of Great Britain was in favor of Henri V. From there the Prince went to Dampierre to visit the young Duc De Luynes and his mother, and this concluded his stay among the noted Legitimist families. He then went to Rambouillet to see the Duc De la Tremoille, who is a personal friend of many years' standing, and who sympathizes with the Napoleons in private, but in public denies any sympathies that may be called dynastic. Thus far very little had been said here, but an article in the *Times* set the ball in motion. It claimed that the French were very wrong indeed to attribute a political motive to the Prince's visit, and as no one had then thought of doing so this sounded very much like the cry of "Don't put him under the pump" when the students were hazing a proctor. "Don't attribute political motives," says the *Times*, and immediately every Legitimist journal began to do so. It is only fair to say, however, that the *Times* was perfectly justified in thinking that the French journals would do so sooner or later, and hence it merely went a few hours ahead of the popular current. But the Prince put a stop to this sort of argument by visiting the representatives of all opinions, and on leaving Rambouillet wrote to the Duc De Mouchy, the Bonapartist candidate in the Oise, that he should pay him a visit if assured that there would be no ceremony. From there he went to the Château of Hello, in the same department, to visit the Baron and Baronne De Sellière, also Bonapartist. He hunted with the Duc D'Aumale, and spent a day with the Orleanists at Chantilly. The Duc De Mouchy is the owner of a castle which reminds one of those massive piles seen in England, relics of feudal times. The reception given to the Prince of Wales was truly royal. Although there was very short notice, the people of the village assembled, and the servants of the Duke came out in powdered wigs and gala liveries. As accustomed as he is to the baronial castles of England, the Prince could not repress an exclamation of surprise as he entered the Duc De Mouchy's magnificent domain. He was greatly interested in the historical relics there collected, and read many documents which showed that when the ancestors of the De Mouchys were Ambassadors to England they were not held to so strict an account in the matter of documents as Ambassadors are at the present day. He read many letters from the Kings of England, and he became so much interested that he kept a large party waiting for an hour. On entering the library he said gayly that he had come to help the Duke in his election, and actually helped make up an electioneering document that the Duke De Mouchy is about to send out. At the gates the Prince of Wales was received by the young heir, the Prince De Poix, and the father came out on crutches to meet the Prince at the door of the castle. It will be remembered that M. De Mouchy had his leg broken a few months ago by a fall from his carriage. The reception at Esclimont was very imposing, but that given by the Duc De Mouchy was very gay, and the Prince was in the happiest possible humor. After breakfast he came into the billiard-room, where the journalists were assembled, and sent the following dispatch to his wife: "Happy to hear of your safe arrival, and that the children are well. My best love to Alice." The Prince has the happy faculty of making everybody comfortable about him, and during his stay in the waiting-room he made an impression upon the French journalists that will not soon be forgotten. The report that the Princess of Wales was to arrive Saturday night, and that the royal couple would be seen in the Bois de Boulogne on Sunday, sent all the carriages in Paris in that direction. The drive about the lake was more like Hyde Park than I have ever before seen it. But unfortunately it began to rain at about the hour the Prince and Princess were expected, and thousands drove home disappointed. My impression is that this visit to France—or these visits, I should perhaps say—will do a great deal toward keeping up friendly feelings between the two nations.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

If I arranged my paragraphs according to the importance of the subjects, I should have put first what I am about to write. Nothing so well demonstrates the state of uneasiness now existing in Europe as the affluence of exciting news items published day after day by the journals or the telegraphic agencies, and designed to make a sensation. Everybody feels assured that something is coming, but there are no certain indications to guide one in forming an opinion as to what that something may be. The latest sensation is the report that Germany is about to send out a diplomatic note in support of the Spanish memorandum just presented to France. A Brussels paper says that the idea "has been abandoned for the moment," which certainly implies that the idea has been entertained. The *Times* appears to say that the Féderal Chancellor did have the intention of sending out such a note, but that it has been, so far as known, adjourned for the time. At the very hour this dispatch from Paris was being passed over the wires, I was in conversation with a gentleman connected with the French Foreign Office, who told me that it would be sent. "And," I asked, "do you believe there is any truth in this rumor?" "No, I do not," he replied, "but at the same time this needs qualification. I do not think that M. De Bismarck has any intention of supporting the Spanish memorandum in the way indicated, but I do believe that he has some interest in putting this rumor into circulation. He will have the official journals deny it when the effect has been produced. The object is to irritate the French—to annoy France—to cause corrplications, arising from our presumed rashness and fire, which shall put us in the wrong. Thus far our people and our journals have been admirable in their *sang froid*, and yet you have had occasion to see how much and how often we have been subjected to such *tracasseries*. And what is the object? Not what many presume, an attempt to pick an immediate quarrel with France, but a determination to keep up an irritation against us in Germany, while the Government is organizing its immense military establishment and consolidating the issues of the war. One of the leading charges against Napoleon III. was that he was constantly strengthening the military power of Prussia, and thus forcing other powers to arm also. The English journals were severe upon him for so doing. The war showed that he was following the lead of Germany; and now the same journals approve the German Government for the very things they condemned in the Emperor. The only excuse is that it is necessary to arm to prevent an attack from France, and hence these rumors. They are mainly intended to work upon the Germans. But I do not hesitate to tell you that I have made a very serious proposition, in case Germany does send out the note in question to back up the Spanish memorandum. It is this: That M. Decazes shall call upon the Cabinet of Berlin to state frankly what it wants and what it intends to do. In the presence of all these rumors and reports calculated to apply a spark to the magazine at any moment, we are justified in asking Germany what interest she has in keeping up this irritation against us, and in appealing to the opinion of the world in a general note." There was more language of the kind, the last words being, "We shall not be able to resist for many years to come, and it is better for us to submit now, while public opinion can endure submission, to any demands Germany dares make upon us in the face of the civilized world." I have but one comment to make, and that is this: Nothing that I have heard since the war has so impressed me as this serious language in the mouth of an official, and in some places the words seemed to have the accents of despair. The French Government desires to be prudent; but, knowing the character of the French nation, it is kept in constant fear and trembling by these irritating attacks.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ON LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, 2,615.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 9.—The official vote of Allegheny County, for the State ticket, is as follows: For Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Woodward, Democrat, 15,476; E. M. Paxson, Republican, 13,094; James Black, Temperance, 2,579. Total vote, 31,149. Woodward's majority over Paxson, 2,382.

For Lieutenant Governor—John Latta, Dem., 15,704; A. G. Olmstead, Rep., 13,089; B. Rush Bradford, Temperance, 2,465; total vote, 31,258. Latta's majority over Olmstead, 2,615.

For Auditor General—Justis F. Temple, Dem., 15,585; Harrison Allen, Rep., 13,109; Calvin Parsons, Temperance, 2,480. Temple's majority over Allen, 2,476. Total vote, 31,174.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs—William McCandless, Dem., 14,847; R. B. Beath, Rep., 13,925; W. B. Culbertson, Temp., 2,463. McCandless' majority over Beath, 922. Total vote, 31,235.

For Congress—Twenty-second District, James H. Hopkins, Dem., 10,091; James S. Negley, Rep., 7,777; Thomas Howard, Ind. Rep., 213. Hopkins' majority over Negley, 2,314. Total vote, 18,081. In the Twenty-third District, Alexander P. Cochran, Dem., 5,256; Thomas M. Bayne, Rep., 4,936; Samuel A. Purviance, Ind. Rep., 2,003. Cochran's majority over Bayne, 310. Total vote, 13,005.

ALABAMA.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 15,000—SENATOR SPENCER'S VOTE CHALLENGED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9.—The vote of Senator Spencer was challenged at Decatur by a lifelong citizen, on the ground that he did not live there. Mr. Spencer claims Decatur as his home.

The Democrats will hold a grand jubilee to-morrow night. The Governor elect, Mr. Houston, and other distinguished speakers have been invited to address the people.

The Democratic majority in the State will be 15,000. Six Democratic Congressmen have been elected, and there will be 30 Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Alexander White and many other prominent Republicans are in caucus here, but for what purpose is unknown.

LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER SAID TO BE ELECTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The returns, official and unofficial, give Moncure, (Conservative,) for State Treasurer, 7,159 majority—777 less than McEnery's majority in 1872. The Republicans still claim Dubuclet's election by a small majority. Last evening Amos Simms, a negro, who was elected on a compromise ticket, was attacked by seven negroes in Houma, Terre Bonne Parish. Simms ran a distance of three blocks, and, being pursued, turned and fired upon the party killing one and wounding another. Simms immediately surrendered himself and was sent to jail, and was guarded during the night by a squad of citizens. Repeated threats were made yesterday to lay the town in ashes, but all was quiet there this morning.

LIEUT. HODGSON AND JUDGE TRUMBLE.

VIENNA, La., Nov. 9.—Judge Trumble to-day, at the instance of citizens, remitted the fine and revoked the order of imprisonment against Lieut. Hodgson. This action of the Judge was applauded in the court-room. The report that the people intend to mob Hodgson and Selye is totally unfounded. All they desire is the vindication of the law. Selye is still in prison.

THE ACTION OF LIEUT. DE RUDIO—THE RETURNING BOARD TO MEET ON WEDNESDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Gen. Emory to-day sent one of his staff to St. Martinsville to investigate the charge of ungentlemanly conduct made by Gen. Alexander De Clovet against Lieut. De Rudio. It is announced that the Returning Board will meet Wednesday at noon, and begin its work of canvassing the returns of the recent election.

THE ST. MARTINSVILLE PRISONERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 9.—The St. Martinsville prisoners arrived here this evening. They were met by 500 citizens, many of whom accompanied them to the Parish prison. They will be arraigned to-morrow before United States Commissioner Weller. The prisoners have not yet been informed of the charges against them.

NEVADA.

BRADLEY'S MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR 2,000, AND WOODBURN'S FOR CONGRESS 1,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The election returns from Nevada are not yet complete. So far, Bradley, Democrat, for Governor, has 2,000 majority; Adams, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, 800; Woodburn, Republican, for Congress, 1,000 majority. The rest of the State ticket is probably Republican.

FLORIDA.

TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN ON JOINT BALLOT.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 9.—The latest returns show that Purman, Republican, for Congress in the First District, is elected by from 500 to 700 majority. It will require the official count to decide the result in the Second District, although it is believed that Wells, Republican, is elected. The Senate is a tie. The Republicans claim the Legislature by a majority of three on a joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE VOTE IN CHELSEA, MASS.—GASTON'S MAJORITY.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Chelsea vote for Frost and Abbott is counted, and the former's majority scarcely changed from the original return. Full returns are now in, giving Gaston the exact majority of 6,366.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DAY IN LONDON—THE USUAL FESTIVITIES HELD.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—This being Lord Mayor's Day, is observed in the usual manner. The Lord Mayor's procession moved at 2 P. M. Its route was westward through the Strand, and returning to the city by way of the Victoria embankment. A fog prevailed in the morning, but as the hour for the procession to move arrived, the weather cleared up beautifully. The crowd that gathered to witness the procession was immense and very enthusiastic. A number of houses along the route were decorated.

The day is also the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, and is further celebrated on that account by the firing of salutes and the ringing of bells. To-night the city will be illuminated.

THE BANQUET AT GUILDHALL—MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The festivities of Lord Mayor's Day concluded with a grand banquet at Guildhall. Among the distinguished persons present were Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cairns, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Right Hon. Messrs. Hardy, Hunt, and Cross, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord John Manners, and Right Hon. Mr. Goschen.

The Lord Mayor gave the usual toast to her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Disraeli responded. He referred to the tranquility England had enjoyed for the last six years. The reasons were not far to seek. The people were now contented. The working classes of Great Britain inherited rights and privileges not yet possessed by the nobility of other lands. They had no fear of arbitrary Ministers and domiciliary visits. They possessed the right to combine for the protection of the interests of labor. Justice was pure, and no respecter of individual classes. Although the service of the Sovereign was open to all, no one was liable to be dragged unwillingly from his home employments. It was not wonderful that a nation possessed of such privileges wished to preserve them. Under such circumstances was it to be wondered at that the working classes were conservative?

Mr. Disraeli looked back to the last session of Parliament with satisfaction, but avoided making any political forecast. As far as the present was concerned, the country had seldom been more prosperous. He had good authority for stating that there was a considerable revival of trade, and great promise of an increase of commercial transactions, and that the public revenues would realize all the Government anticipated. He praised Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, and the Marquis of Salisbury, the Indian Secretary, for their sagacity in dealing with the famine in India.

Referring to the recent outcry for the separation of the Colonies, he distinctly declared himself in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire. Of this policy the annexation of the Fiji Islands was a proof. The Government was resolved to consolidate the Empire and establish identity of interest and sympathy with the colonies.

He thanked the French Ambassador for the friendly sentiments he expressed when replying to the toast "To the Diplomatic Body." Although it would be trifling with the truth to assert that the state of the Continent showed no cause for anxiety, yet the Government believed in the maintenance of peace, for which all the Great Powers were anxious.

Mr. Disraeli, in taking his seat, was loudly applauded.

TWO PERSONS KILLED IN CRUSH TO SEE THE PROCESSION.

LONDON, Nov. 10—5:30 A. M.—In the pressure of the crowds to witness the Lord Mayor's procession, yesterday, two persons were killed and several injured.

A CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE AND DISORDERLY VOTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Mr. MacIver, the Conservative candidate for Parliament, addressed a disorderly meeting at Birkenhead this evening, and with great difficulty obtained a hearing. He declared himself a supporter of religious education and opposed to the disestablishment of the Church of England.

MARSHAL AND MME. BAZAINE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Marshal Bazaine and wife, under the name of Lapena, have sailed from Southampton on the Royal Mail steamship Neva.

STEAMER ARRIVED OUT.

MOVILLE, Nov. 9.—The steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York, Oct. 29, arrived to-day and sailed for Glasgow.

TURKEY.

THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR—RELIEF MEASURES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—Despite the Government's measures in Asia Minor the famine continues. The Khedive of Egypt has sent corn to the districts. Mr. Boker, the American Minister here; Sir Philip Francis, the British Consul General in Gibraltar, and M. Lebet, a French banker, have formed a relief committee.

SPAIN.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS OF THE SITUATION AT IRUN—DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SIEGE ASSERTED AND DENIED.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—It is officially announced that the Carlists have abandoned the siege of Irun.

Don Carlos has arrived at Hendaye, France, accompanied by his staff.

The Government has demanded that they be returned by the French authorities.

Republican successes over the Carlists elsewhere are announced.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Hendaye dated yesterday says: "The bombardment of Irun proceeds very languidly. Gens. Loma and Laserna visited the town on Sunday, but stayed only half an hour. They are expected to return over the hills from San Sebastian with 6,000 men, and the Carlists have gone to meet them. A battle is expected to result.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The truth of the Spanish Government's announcement that the siege of Irun has been raised is denied by the Carlists here, who profess to have information that the besiegers are violently cannonading the town to-day. They also state that Don Carlos visited all the outposts yesterday. A Republican battalion has landed at Fontarabia, and a decisive action is expected to take place to-morrow.

THE REPUBLICAN RELIEVING FORCE NEAR IRUN.

LONDON, Nov. 10—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* reports that 10,000 Republican troops have collected in the approaches to Irun, for the relief of the town, but the Carlists occupy the intervening passes in great force.

DON ALPHONSO ON A MISSION FROM DON CARLOS TO FOREIGN COURTS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Paris *Union* says that Don Carlos has intrusted his brother Alphonso with an important mission to foreign courts.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S MESSAGE FORESHADOWED—ELECTION OF THE DUKE DE MOUCHY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris quotes *La Presse*, semi-official organ, as saying the forthcoming message of President MacMahon will demonstrate to the Assembly the necessity of organizing the Septenate, and then of dissolving, and will announce that the Government, disapproving the tardiness of the Committee of Thirty, will submit a constitutional scheme of its own.

The Duke De Mouchy, Bonapartist, has been elected to the Assembly from the Department of Oise. He received 60,000 votes. His two Republican opponents received 18,000 and 17,000 votes respectively.

THE TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO CEASE TOUCHING AT BREST.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship France sailed on Saturday for New-York direct, the French Government having been officially notified that the steamers of the company will hereafter cease touching at Brest.

RESIGNATION OF THE PREFECT OF NICE—CONVENTION OF PROTESTANT CONSISTORIES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The French Government has accepted the resignation of the Prefect of Nice.

The marriage of the Prince Imperial to a daughter of the Russian Grand Duchess Marie is mentioned in Bonapartist circles as a probable event.

Delegates representing forty-two Protestant Consistories have begun a session in Paris. They intend to issue a manifesto affirming the rights of conscience, and have already passed a resolution refusing to hold new elections in place of those recently annulled by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Monseigneur Fruchaud, Archbishop of Tours, died to-day.

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Complete returns from the Department of Drôme elect M. Moutjau, Republican, to the Assembly by 40,000 votes. M. Morin, the candidate of the Bonapartists, received 26,000 votes.

ITALY.

THE MINISTERS ALL RE-ELECTED—INDECISIVE ELECTIONS.

ROME, Nov. 9.—Additional returns from the voting yesterday for the Chamber of Deputies show that all the Ministers have been re-elected. Up to the present time it is known that in 165 districts the elections were decided, and in 173 second ballots will be required.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN MODERATES ELECTED.

ROME, Nov. 9—Evening.—Thus far the election of 213 Moderates and 80 Oppositionists to the Chamber of Deputies is known, while a second ballot is necessary in 200 districts.

GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT PROJECT OF ELECTING PRIESTS IN PRUSSIA A FAILURE.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The first attempt of the Prussian Government to have priests elected by congregations has taken place at the town of Sandsberg, Province of Brandenburg, and resulted in an utter failure. Only eleven persons offered to vote.

THE FINANCES IN THE REICHSTAG—CLERICAL PROSECUTION.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—In the Reichstag to-day, the Army Budget and other financial measures mentioned in the Emperor's speech were referred to appropriate committees.

The Minister of Finance stated that he considered a surplus of 13,330,000 *reichsmarks* certain; but the Government would ask for loans to meet the increased expenditures for the navy and the telegraphs.

The Government has entered an action in the Ecclesiastical Court against the Bishop of Paderborn, and lodged an application for his deposal. The Bishop has refused to make defense or take any notice of the proceedings.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN YAKOOB KHAN AND HIS FATHER, THE AMEER.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.—Through the influence of the Viceroy of Egypt conciliatory negotiations have begun between Yakoob Khan and his father, the Ameer of Afghanistan.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE INSURGENT SQUADRON SHELL OFF BUENOS AYRES—REPORTED BATTLE IN MENDOZA.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 6.—The latest advices from Buenos Ayres state that the insurgent flotilla was still near the city, and the Government steamers had been dispatched to meet it. It was reported that an engagement had taken place in the province of Mendoza, in which the insurgents were defeated, with the loss of 200 men in killed and wounded.

THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION.

AUSTRIA TO IGNORE THE TURKISH DISPATCH AND AT ONCE TO TREAT WITH ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—Semi-official journals say Austria will make no reply to the last Turkish dispatch, but will immediately conclude a commercial convention with Roumania. Turkey is being rumed through the blindness of her rulers. The allied Emperors, therefore, are engaged in consolidating and strengthening the Danubian principalities, which, in the event of a general catastrophe, would form the centre of new combinations.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

THE CABLE BUOYED ON THE 8TH INST.—HEAVY WEATHER EXPERIENCED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The following dispatches have been received from the steam-ship Faraday:

ON BOARD THE FARADAY, Nov. 7, latitude 48 57 N., longitude 40 16 W.—We have paid out up to this time 1,319 miles of cable. Operations have been retarded by a heavy storm.

Nov. 8—8 A. M.—Up to this time we have paid out 1,461 miles of cable. The weather is favorable.

Nov. 8—6 P. M.—A fault has been discovered in the cable, but too late to prevent it from being passed overboard. The wind is blowing a gale. We shall buoy the cable.

The Messrs. Siemens conclude that when the cable was buoyed the Faraday was in latitude 48 37 N., longitude 44 55 W. The depth of water was decreasing, the ship being 180 miles from where it was intended to splice on the shore end.

THE ARMY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GEN. SHERMAN.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY—BAD CONSEQUENCES OF THE LAST REDUCTION—THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH—THE INDIAN COUNTRY—LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Gen. Sherman has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. It is dated St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24, and shows the strength of the army, according to the latest returns received up to Oct. 15, 1874. The total number of enlisted men at that date was 28,441. Gen. Sherman says:

"I have no doubt that by the 1st of January, 1875, the number of enlisted men will be reduced, by ordinary casualties, discharges, and deaths, to the number limited by law, namely, 25,000, and will venture the expression of opinion that this limit forces the companies to so small a standard that the efficiency of the service is greatly impaired thereby. It is utterly impossible to maintain the companies at remote stations up to the very small legal standard, because months must necessarily elapse after discharges and deaths before recruits can be sent from the general rendezvous."

THE SOUTH.

He then refers to the several military divisions and departments into which the country is divided, and to the reports of commanding officers as to the condition of the troops, the changes that have occurred, and other matters. In regard to the Military Division of the South he states: "Since the rendition of the report of the commander thereof, owing to the disturbed condition of civil affairs there, and the constant requisitions of the civil officers for military help, the Thirteenth Infantry has been ordered to New-Orleans, and six companies of the Seventh Cavalry have also been ordered to the Division of the South, from the Department of Dakota. These troops, together with what were previously on duty there, are deemed amply adequate to the necessity."

THE INDIANS AND THEIR COUNTRY.

Referring to the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, he says:

"This important division embraces substantially all the territory east of the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River, and including the States of Illinois and Minnesota. Within this immense area are grouped most of the Indian tribes who are in a transitive state from savage barbarism to a condition of comparative civilization. It is within this area that there has been and must continue for years to come, that contact of the frontier settlers with the aboriginal savage, resulting in a chronic state of war. During the past year, by the extraordinary activity of the troops and the good sense of our military officers, the frontier has been comparatively safe. In the northern line of Texas and southern line of Kansas the untamed savages, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes began this season their usual raids, and as the Indian Agents confessed their utter inability to manage their respective tribes by the usual humane and Christian treatment, the whole subject was turned over to the War Department, and committed to the management of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, who has laid hold of it with his accustomed energy. He is at this moment down in the Indian country, near Fort Sill, giving his personal attention to the subject, and I have no doubt before the Winter is over these Indians will learn a lesson which will enable the civil agents to bring them within the sphere of humanization if not civilization."

In regard to the Military Division of the Pacific composed of the Departments of California, Columbia, and Arizona, he says:

"These departments are luckily so remote from head quarters that to the officers on the spot is left the supreme control of all the details, and the consequence is the utmost harmony of action and economy of administration. I have not the least doubt that to Gen. Schofield's judicious supervision, and the prompt action of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis in Oregon last Spring, we are indebted for a peaceful solution of what for a time threatened to be a war with the Shoshones and Snake Indians. Also Gen. Crooke, being armed with full authority, and but little complicated with civil agents and their administration, has maintained an almost uninterrupted peace in that most difficult country, Arizona. I inclose the reports of all these officers, and refer to them with pride as samples of military literature, clear and concise in the statement of facts, and demonstrating that the small army of the United States, called a peace establishment, is the hardest worked body of men in this or any country. The discipline and behavior of the officers and men have been worthy of all praise, and whether employed in the extreme and distant frontier, or in aiding the civil officers in the execution of civil processes, have been a model for the imitation of all good men."

In regard to the removal of his head-quarters to St. Louis, he says:

"I am prepared to execute any duties that may be devolved on me by proper authority. Here I am centrally located, and should occasion arise I can personally proceed to any point of this continent where my services are needed."

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, in his annual report says within the limits of his command, (the Military Division of the Missouri,) there are seventy-six established posts and camps, garrisoned by eight regiments of cavalry, seventeen regiments of infantry, and a small detachment of engineer troops, aggregating at the last official report 17,819 commissioned officers and enlisted men. He says, to protect the frontier from depredating bands of Indians; to assist the Department of the Interior to maintain its authority on the various Indian reservations; to explore and survey unknown territory; to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the laws and maintaining peace in remote districts; to escort national boundary, State, and territorial surveying parties; to protect and defend the advanced lines of railway in the far West, and, in fact, to do everything within our power to forward the advancing wave of civilization on our frontiers, and at the same time to keep within the limits of our appropriations, has taxed the energies of both the Commanding Generals and their subordinates throughout the whole division, and, taking into consideration the small number of troops, the great extent of territory covered by their operations, and the amount of money appropriated by Congress to cover our expenditures, we have succeeded as well as could be expected.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Referring to the Black Hills Expedition, under Col. Custer, he says:

"The reconnoisance was successful. The country of the Black Hills was found to be much better than was expected, with plenty of good timber and considerable good soil at high altitudes, and an abundant supply of good water and grass. Some gold was found near Harney's Peak, but of its abundance there is at present no reliable information. Sufficient time could not be given by an expedition such as that of Col. Custer to prospect and determine its quantity."

Gen. Sheridan again recommends the establishment of a large military post in the Black Hills country. He reviews at some length the Indian troubles in his department, particulars of which have heretofore been published.

THE RECENT PUNISHMENT OF THE KIOWAS AND OTHERS.

In regard to the operations of Col. Miles, Lieut. Col. Davidson, Lieut. Col. Buell, and Major Price, he says it is hoped that the very best results which could be expected will be accomplished, and that we may settle the Indian question forever, so far as the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes in the southwest are concerned.

"I respectfully differ with Gen. Pope as to the chief causes of these Indian troubles, and attribute it to the immunity with which the tribes have been treated. In all their raids into Texas for the past three years their reservations have furnished them supplies with which to make the raids, and sheltered them from pursuit when they returned with their scalps and plunder. There is doubt that the advance of settlers and the operations of authorized surveying parties in the Indian Territory and Kansas, and also the buffalo hunters at Adobe Walls irritated them, but the business in which these parties were engaged made war an exceedingly undesirable thing for them. No man of close observation, it seems to me, can travel across the great plains from Nebraska and Wyoming to Texas, and see the established ranches with their hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, sheep, and horses, together with the families of the owners, and reasonably think that these people, so much exposed, and having such valuable interests, are desirous of provoking Indian wars. There was a time possibly when the population of the Indian frontier may have been desirous of Indian troubles, but that has passed long ago. It was when the country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains was a barren desert, while now it is the grazing ground for the stock consumed by the population of our Eastern cities. This outbreak does not look to me as being originated by the actions of bad white men or the sale of whisky to the Indians by the traders. It is the result of the restless nature of the Indian, who has no profession but arms, and naturally seeks for war and plunder when the grazing gets high enough to feed his ponies. Affairs on the Rio Grande line, especially on the upper Rio Grande, have become almost entirely settled since the handsome chastisement given to the Indians near Santa Rosa in Mexico, by Col. McKenzie, of the Fourth Cavalry. It has resulted in the return of many of the Kickapoo Indians to their reservation in the Indian Territory, and the most friendly action on the part of the Mexican authorities to prevent Indian raids in the future. Considerable annoyance has been given on the southern line of the Rio Grande by Mexican cattle thieves, but even these raids have recently subsided to a great extent."

POSTAL MATTERS.

REPORT OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL—SALE OF STAMPS—DEAD LETTERS—CANCELLATION—PREPAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Hon. E. M. Barber, Third Assistant Postmaster General, has completed his annual report. It shows that during the last fiscal year there were issued to postmasters, for sale to the public, 632,733,000 adhesive postage stamps of the value of $17,275,242; of plain stamped envelopes, about 65,000,000, valued at $1,927,952; of stamped envelopes bearing a return request, 52,000,000, valued at $1,733,738; of newspaper wrappers, some 19,000,000, valued at $220,000, and of postal cards 91,000,000. The increase in value of the ordinary issues over the preceding year was $1,668,448, or over eight per cent. These figures represent the cost of manufacture added to the postal value.

It is estimated that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, there will be required to defray the cost of adhesive postage stamps $149,764; of stamped envelopes and wrappers, $446,520; of postal cards, $159,806; and of advertising, $115,000. The number of stamps, &c., issued each year increases at a uniform rate of about ten per cent. per annum, but in consequence of more advantageous contracts having been effected, the estimate for the above items is some $31,000 less than the amount appropriated for them for the current fiscal year.

The Dead Letter Division received during the past year 4,601,773 letters, representing an actual or nominal value of $4,637,420, exclusive of jewelry and other property, which class of inclosures is treated as possessing no money value that can with correctness be determined. One million three hundred and ninety two thousand two hundred and twenty-four letters, representing $3,909,862, were delivered to the owners or writers, including 295,893 foreign letters, which were returned unopened to the countries from whence they came. Of the remainder some 2,600,000 were either worthless, containing circulars, &c., or could not be delivered and were destroyed. The rest are filed for reclamation or are in the hands of postmasters for delivery.

The Third Assistant strongly recommends that provision be made by law for furnishing to each and every Postmaster throughout the country indelible ink and other requisites for effectually cancelling postage stamps, and for post-marking. None of the Post Offices are now furnished by the Department with any such articles for the protection of the Government. Mr. Barber estimates that the proportion of washed stamps used again in payment of postage is five per cent. of the value of all the stamps sold each year, causing an annual loss of $1,000,000 to the revenue of the Department.

The report describes the plan devised by the Third Assistant, and approved by the Postmaster General for collecting newspaper postage under the prepayment law, which is to go into effect next January. This system provides, in brief, for the prepayment by stamps affixed to a memorandum of mailing, or, in other words, to a stub in a book retained by the Postmaster at the mailing office, a receipt, showing the weight of the matter, and the amount paid, being given by the Postmaster to the person mailing the same. The stamps affixed to the stub to be cancelled by a cutting punch. It is expected that, notwithstanding the reduction of rates by the new law, this system of compulsory prepayment of newspaper postage will yield a larger revenue than has ever been collected. Comprehensive inquiry seems to warrant the belief that in the City of New-York alone, not less than $600,000 per annum will be paid, a sum which is little less than one-half of the entire revenue from newspaper postage throughout the United States during the fiscal year. It is, however, impossible to estimate the actual increase for the whole country, owing to that provision of the law which allows free mail circulation of newspapers in counties in which they are printed.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The body of Mrs. Gen. Rawlins passed through Omaha, Neb., eastward, yesterday.

A carpenter at Pawtucketville, R. I., was bitten by a pig a week ago, and died yesterday.

A fall of rain on Sunday night extinguished the forest and swamp fires near Cleveland, Ohio.

George Leavitt, a resident of Squog, N. H., was drowned in the Merrimac River on Saturday evening.

John B. Heyld, of the firm of Heyld, Gibbons & Co., merchants and sugar refiners of Philadelphia, died there on Saturday night.

Mrs. Harriet Barrett, a respectable widow of Keene, N. H., hanged herself on Sunday with a skein of yarn. She was a hypochondriac.

The United States sectional dock, now lying at New-London, Conn., was sold at auction yesterday, to McFoy & Co., of New-York, for $6,200.

Miss Neilson commenced an engagement at the National Theatre at Washington, last evening, as *Juliet*, before a large and brilliant audience.

Hon. John W. Head, Democratic Congressman elect from the Fourth District of Tennessee, died at Gallatin, Tenn., yesterday morning shortly after 3 o'clock.

The dry goods store of George Ritchie & Co., Belleville, Ontario, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and robbed of silks and velvets to the value of $1,000.

A New-Bedford (Mass.) dispatch says that the rolling stock of the Martha's Vineyard Railroad was attached for debt, and trains were not running on the road yesterday.

Several car-loads of provisions and clothing have been sent from Cleveland, Ohio, to the Nebraska sufferers from the grasshopper ravages within a week past.

A quarrel arose on Sunday between two lads, aged fifteen, named Couch and Cushon, in Salisbury, N. H., after which the former was chased into his father's house and killed with a club by the latter.

Frank D. Wenzel, supposed to have assaulted his aunt, Mrs. A. W. Smith, with an ax, at Marlboro, Mass., on Saturday, was committed to jail at East Cambridge, in default of $3,000 bail, yesterday.

The body of an unknown man, sixty years old, was found hanging head downward from the fence of a cemetery in Uxbridge, Mass., on Sunday. His ankle had apparently caught between the pickets in getting over the fence. He had been dead a day or two.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Saturday night the office of the *Gazette* (newspaper) at Wittsburg, Ark., was set on fire between 11 and 12 o'clock, and, owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, the flames communicated to the adjoining house, which was soon consumed, together with the following buildings: The building owned by the Spriggins heirs, valued at $1,000; another owned by F. N. Esters, of Memphis, valued at $2,000; Samuel Lawson's grocery store and Daniels' saloon, valued at $1,000 each; Applewhite & Thomas' dry-goods and grocery store, loss $4,000; L. N. Block, dry goods and groceries, loss $5,000, insured in the Planters' and Mississippi; Block & Co., dry goods and groceries, loss $12,000, insured in the Planters', Mississippi Valley, and Phenix, of Memphis; Clay, of Newport, Ky., and Home and People's, of Newark, N. J. The total loss is about $25,000.

A fire at Fort Madison, Iowa, Sunday night, destroyed two livery stables and several stores and dwellings. It was thought at one time that the whole of Front street, where the heaviest business houses are situated, would burn, but by good management the fire was stopped. Loss from $20,000 to $25,000, mostly covered by insurance. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as it was burning in three places when first discovered.

A fire in Dunckley's block, Manchester, N. H., yesterday, destroyed Chandler & Co.'s stock of dry goods and other wares, valued at from $12,000 to $15,000; insured. The building is injured to the extent of $40,000, and insured in Boston companies.

Seigmiller's oat-meal mill, at Seaforth, Ontario, with most of its contents, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss, $10,000; insured for $3,000.

Thaddeus Graves' large barn at Hatfield, Mass., was burned on Sunday night, with 100 tons of hay and two horses. The loss is $5,000.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 9.—The following are the latest deal charters closed at this port: To Liverpool, 68s., standard; to Gloucester, 68s. 3d.; to Hull, 73s. 6 73s.; to Bristol, charred, 63s.; to Belfast, 62s.6

ALABAMA.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF A PLANT

ing-room, and found a massive black-walnut table placed in the middle of the floor. This was destitute of anything in the shape of a table-cloth, but was weighed down with dishes of many kinds. There were broiled quail, served in a rich brown gravy; roast pig, barbecued kid, roast 'possum, broiled trout, hot corn-bread, sweet potatoes, very bad coffee, delightful fresh milk, hot wheat-cakes, buttermilk, roast doves, and many other things that I have forgotten. The Doctor must have noticed how the sight of this sumptuous repast surprised me, for he explained, "Everything you see here we have on our farms. The brooks give us fish in abundance, and, with a dollar's worth of powder and shot, we can kill quail enough for a regiment." After supper we again gathered about the fire-place, and for an hour listened to selections from Chopin's and Schumann's most difficult music, admirably performed on the violin by one of the party. Before going to bed the Doctor ordered an old plantation-hand to call us at daybreak, and to have the guns and dogs ready.

"Is yer goin' a huntin' Marsa Bill?" asked the old fellow, who had formerly been a slave of the Doctor. "Yes, Uncle Jim," was the cheery reply, "what do you think of the weather?"

"Dats zactly what I's a goin to tell yer, Marsa Bill. I's bin lookin' at the smoke dis a evening and its bin a lying right down among the corn stalks," and, continued the old fellow with a mysterious shake of the head, "when dat do happen I 'siders dat the preductions of the weather is rather untrustable."

A WILD-TURKEY HUNT.

The next morning we were called at daybreak, and notwithstanding the unfavorable prediction of Uncle Jim the day proved to be a bright and pleasant one. The Doctor and two of his friends started off over the fields to shoot quail, and the violinist of the previous evening, who asked me to call him Tom, engaged to show me how wild turkeys were killed in Alabama. He supplied me with a gun and then led the way over a gently rolling country toward a thick underbrush which lay some two miles from the house. Upon arriving at this wood, Tom told me that in the Fall of the year the turkeys are most plentiful in the low, damp bottoms, and that they should not be looked for in the sandy uplands. Accordingly we descended a long, sloping declivity, which led into what might be termed a dry swamp, covered with stunted forest trees and long, rank weeds. After having penetrated into this for, perhaps, a quarter of a mile, my companion stopped suddenly and pointed to his dog, which had evidently scented something. "Turkeys, Wad, turkeys," said the hunter; and the intelligent animal, wagging his tail in response, pushed on through the thick weeds. After going some fifty yards he stopped, and looking around at his master, growled softly, as if telling him that his task was completed. "We will find turkeys here to a certainty," said Tom. "I am sure I can't see any," was my doubting response. "Wait until I call them," answered my friend.

"Call them!" I exclaimed. "Call wild turkeys!" "Certainly," replied he, and then, seeing my manifest incredulity and astonishment, he proceeded to explain that, as it was next to impossible to *find* the turkeys, the Southern hunters had adopted the plan of calling them into sight. This was done by closely attending to the peculiar tones uttered by the birds, and by imitating them as closely as possible. To effect this various means were employed. Some "called" with the mouth, others with a reed, but the great majority of hunters used a contrivance called a "turkey-box." Tom then showed me one of these boxes. It was simply a square piece of what appeared to be birch-wood hollowed out and cut very thin at the sides. The ends and bottom, on the contrary, were upward of half an inch thick. I was about to tell my friend that I had but little faith in his boasted box, when he suddenly called out, "Look over behind that log." I looked in the direction indicated, and had scarcely turned my back when "quack, quack, quack," something sounded apparently quite near me. "Quack, quack," it went again, and, with all the excitement of an inexperienced huntsman, I cried out, "Quick, quick, Tom; shoot, there are turkeys all around us." My companion laughed loudly at this, and turning around somewhat indignantly, I found that the sounds, which I could have sworn were made by a turkey, proceeded from his box. While my back was turned, he had taken a long, thin piece of slate out of his pocket, and by rubbing it in a peculiar way over the sides of the box succeeded in producing the noise which had startled me.

Seating himself on the trunk of a fallen tree, Tom continued at intervals to rub his box, always bringing out a tone corresponding exactly to the cry of a turkey that has lost its mate. This continued for upward of half an hour, and I was beginning to despair of our success, when just after a "quack, quack, quack" from the box, I distinctly heard a response from the thicket near which we were seated. Tom was at once on the alert, and it seemed to me threw an extra dash of pathos into his next "quack." This was rewarded by a second "quack, quack," from the bush. This time the sound came from a point not fifty yards from us, and my companion whispered to me that the turkey would be in sight in a moment, and to have my gun ready to fire. Another long, appealing "quack, quack" from the box, a responsive echo from the underbrush, and the next moment a twenty-pound turkey walked quietly into the little clearing and looked suspiciously around. Tom dropped his box and cried out to me that he would give me first shot. I leveled my gun and pulled hard on the trigger, but there was no report. "Why don't you fire?" said Tom. "The good-for-nothing gun won't go off," was my excited whisper. Tom looked around, and snatching the piece from my hand, exclaimed: "No wonder; you have it at half cock!" "Oh!" said I, and then was silent. By this time the turkey was becoming evidently alarmed, and was just turning to go back into the thick underbrush, when Tom aimed his gun, fired and the bird fell over dead. The dog "Wad" ran out of his hiding place, and quickly dragged the carcase to his master's feet. This was the end of our turkey hunt. On the way back to the plantation Tom told me that in the Winter, just before Christmas, he had often killed six and eight fine birds in one day. It required a great deal of patience to be a good hunter, however, and this, in connection with the fact that very few persons could "call" properly, prevented the sport from being a favorite one among the planters.

KILLING A DEER IN ALABAMA.

When we reached the "home house" I found the Doctor and several other gentlemen awaiting us. A pack of deer hounds were tied in the garden, and I was informed that the party would make an effort to show me how a deer was killed in Alabama. After partaking of the palatable lunch which had been provided for Tom and myself, we mounted the horses that were in waiting, the dogs were set at liberty, and we started off for a small creek some three miles distant. Tom loaded my gun with buckshot as we went, and laughingly whispered: "This time please don't try to shoot game with your piece at a half cock." On the road we met several negroes, who took off their hats respectfully, and were greeted pleasantly by the white men. The utmost good feeling appeared to exist between the races, and I frequently heard such expressions as "Mornin' Massa Bill; how's all?" "Good morning, Charley; tell Aunt Susan I was asking after her;" and, "Hope yer'l have a good hunt, Marsa Pollard." "Thank you, Sam, if we get any rabbit I'll send your old woman one."

On reaching the creek, the Doctor, Tom, and I dismounted, and gave our horses over to the negro boys who had accompanied us. Dr. Armstead then informed me that a good-sized buck had been seen in the neighborhood the night before, and that they had some hope of finding him. The party was then separated, the Doctor, Tom, myself, and two others remaining near the bank of the creek, and the rest, with the dogs and a number of negro boys, going into the woods to "beat up the game." Tom explained to me that they hoped to find the deer in the forest surrounding the creek, and that they would then do their best to drive him past the stands which we had taken under the direction of the Doctor. We were placed near the widest and deepest portion of the creek, he said, because a buck, when hard pressed, was in the habit of flying to water. With Tom, I was placed in what was considered the most favorable position to secure the first shot. Dr. Armstead took up a stand further down, and another gentleman about a hundred yards beyond him. In this position we waited for more than an hour, but without seeing anything of the deer. Occasionally we heard the hounds baying in different parts of the forest, and the shouts of the huntsmen encouraging them to renewed exertions. During this time my companion informed me that before the war deer-hunting was the favorite pastime of the planters of the neighborhood, and they sometimes remained on what was called "a camp hunt" for several weeks. Recently money had been so scarce that they could not afford to amuse themselves in this way, and they had nearly all taken to duck and grouse shooting. Occasionally they went on a wild-cat hunt, and sometimes rode after a fox, but these pastimes were not nearly so much indulged in now as they were in the days of slavery. At this point our conversation was suddenly interrupted by the Doctor, who cried, "Listen to those dogs, Tom; don't you think they have found something?" "Yes," was the quick reply, "and, by Jove, they are coming this way." I could now distinctly hear the tramping of the horsemen and the barking of the dogs. They were coming nearer and nearer, when suddenly they stopped, and Tom cried out, "Oh! hang it all, the game has broke and gone another way." This must have been true, for the noise of the dogs and men was heard to turn off to the right, and after a few moments everything was still again. For twenty minutes we heard nothing more from the dogs, and then their yelp could be heard very indistinctly, and apparently at a great distance. It came nearer and nearer, however, and Tom at length cried out to me: "Be ready to shoot! The deer is surely coming this way." The Doctor added to this, "He will be two or three minutes in advance of the dogs." Feeling somewhat as one does when about to jump into cold water on a Spring day, or like a young man who has attempted to dance a German waltz and finds he is continually hopping about out of all time, I cocked both barrels of my gun. The shouts of the huntsmen could now be distinctly heard. For one moment, I distinguished the sound of an animal panting as if in great distress, and then suddenly the deer, dashing along at a giddy speed, came into sight through the trees. In one moment he was abreast of our position. I held my breath, and was hot and cold by turns. "Fire!" cried Tom. I could see nothing but a quick flash of white and gray as the deer rushed by. I tugged at the trigger; both barrels of the gun seemed to go off at once. The piece fell out of my hand. Tom laughed as if a fit had seized him, and the deer ran on as if nothing had happened. I had just time to recover the semblance of self-possession when "bang" "bang" went Dr. Armstead's gun. For a moment the deer staggered, and then, with blood flowing from its flanks, was about to attempt an escape when the Doctor ran down from the little embankment upon which he was standing and plunging his knife into the animal's neck it dropped dead at his feet. We all rushed up to congratulate the hunter upon his success, the dogs came barking around their masters, and Tom, waving his crownless hat in the air, took a long drink out of his pocket-flask. The Doctor looked at the poor dead face of the deer, and then turning away said, "Boys, if Reign of Terror Hays was here now he would have some reason to talk about outrages." Soon afterward we returned to the "home house" and enjoyed a hearty dinner of turkey and venison. In the evening the party again gathered about the log fire. Tom brought out his violin and played several selections with the same skill and taste which had marked his performance of the previous evening. The Doctor entered into a long discussion as to the relative merits of black bottom and sandy land. The negroes were heard talking and laughing in the big kitchen adjoining the house, the dogs lay around in picturesque groups, and I, looking back over the events of the day, concluded that Senator Morton had made a slight mistake when he declared that "gunning for negro babies" was the chief amusement of an Alabama planter.

H. C.

A DARING RUFFIAN SENT TO STATE PRISON.

Charles Grandine, alias Charles F. Kyger, was yesterday placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions, upon a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. A second indictment for burglary had also been found against the prisoner. It appears that Grandine had been employed in the furniture factory of the Ward Brothers, in West Twelfth street, and was discharged. He lived adjacent to the factory, and was frequently heard to utter threats about the building and its owners. Several attempts had been made to set the building on fire, and on one occasion an explosive compound had been inserted within the iron shutters. Fortunately these dastardly attempts had been discovered before any serious mischief had been done, but the owners of the building had their suspicions attracted toward Grandine. They placed two watchmen in charge of the factory, who, on the night of the 29th of October saw the windows pried open and Grandine enter the building. The watchmen at once attempted to arrest the intruder, whereupon he drew a pistol and fired some three or four shots at them, fortunately, however, without effect. The desperado was subsequently disarmed and arrested. After the first witness in the case had testified yesterday, Grandine offered to plead guilty to an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily harm. The plea was accepted by District Attorney Nolan, and the prisoner was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to ten years in State Prison.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH STREET OUTRAGE.

The case of Charles and Mary Fisher, of No. 130 West Twenty-sixth street, who are charged with inveigling two sisters, Annie and Eliza Haenzie, into their house and keeping them there as prisoners, and compelling them to receive male visitors, was published in Sunday's TIMES. On Saturday the prisoners demanded an examination, and Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, accordingly set the case down for examination yesterday, and committed the prisoners without bail. By advice of Mr. McClelland, who appeared as their counsel, they waived all examination yesterday afternoon, and elected to be tried at the Court of General Sessions. Justice Flammer committed them in default of $6,000 bail each.

THE BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association was held last evening in the Calvary Church, West Twenty-third street, with Mr. William Phelps, President of the association, in the chair. Rev. J. B. Hawthorn, of the Baptist Tabernacle, delivered an earnest address on the qualifications of the teacher. He thought that a high estimation of the dignity of the profession and of the value of the service, and a respect and love for the scholars, were the things needful. Rev. A. D. Vail, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Yorkville, spoke of the great progress made in Sunday-school work by the adoption of new methods of instruction. The singing was led by Miss Kate L. Sleek, of the Broadway Tabernacle choir.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE CASE AGAIN IN COURT.

A DAY FIXED FOR THE TRIAL OF THEODORE TILTON'S SUIT AGAINST REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—MOULTON TO ENTER A PLEA TO-DAY—HIS ANSWER IN THE PROCTOR SUIT.

Several phases of the Beecher scandal occupied the attention of the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, and served to fill the court-room with a large and interested audience. The civil suit brought by Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was first dealt with by Judge and counsel. After much argument, during which both parties charged each other with attempting to cause unnecessary delay, the case was finally set down for trial on Wednesday of next week. The appeal of the defendant from the decision of Judge Neilson denying an application for an order to compel the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars, will be heard at the General Term of the City Court on next Friday afternoon. District Attorney Winslow, when the day for the trial of the suit of Tilton against Beecher had been fixed, and a time arranged for hearing the appeal in relation to the bill of particulars, called up the indictment against Moulton for libeling Miss Proctor, and demanded that the defendant be required to plead. Ex-Judge Fullerton, for Mr. Moulton, objected, and obtained from Judge Reynolds permission to have his client enter a special plea this morning. Another phase of the scandal which occupied public attention yesterday was the placing on file of Moulton's answer in the civil suit for libel brought against him by Miss Edna Dean Proctor. The document, from its great length and the familiarity of the facts contained in it, calls to mind the "statements" which the different parties to the scandal were so fond of furnishing for publication during the progress of the famous Monroe place investigation. Moulton's answer, like many of the "statements," contains nothing new. It is a repetition of the allegations already made, accompanied by an assertion of their truth. Moulton claims that the publication of the statement to which Miss Proctor takes exception was not inspired by malice but was necessary for the vindication of his own character; and further, that he did not mention Miss Proctor's name, but took every precaution to prevent the authorship of the letter known as "the retraction," from becoming known. Below will be found a report of the court proceedings:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Mr. Tilton entered, accompanied by his counsel, Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, John W. Beach, William Fullerton, and Roger Pryor. Messrs. Tracy and Shearman, Mr. Beecher's counsel, entered and took seats near Mr. Tilton. District Attorney Winslow soon afterward entered, and he was followed by Judge Reynolds. The calling of the calendar for the November Term was then commenced, and occupied over half an hour. When the case of "Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher" was called, Ex-Judge Morris, for the plaintiff, rose and answered, "Ready."

Mr. Shearman said—If the court please, there is a proceeding pending which is an appeal from the order denying an application for a bill of particulars. The suit has been so far modified as to enable the other side to make any application they may wish. If they have any to make I shall be prepared to hear what it is; but for any other purposes the proceedings are at present staid.

Judge Morris—The proceedings are not staid so far as to put this cause from the calendar. The court has a right to make any disposition of this case that in its judgment it may deem proper.

Judge Reynolds—The appeal will interfere with the trial during the pendency of the order; you can't go to a trial of the case until the appeal is settled.

Mr. Morris—The order is returnable to-morrow morning, and the case is modified so as not to interfere with any arrangement with reference to the case in calendar. We answer ready.

Judge Reynolds—The other side is not ready, and I suppose that if you want to got it down for a particular day you can do so. Under the modified order I don't suppose that you can very well go on with the case. It has been modified, as I understand it, merely sufficiently to allow you to argue the appeal and to fix any day agreeable for a trial.

Mr. Morris—We want the earliest possible day.

Judge Reynolds—What does the other side say to that?

Mr. Fullerton—If the Court please, one word with regard to this state of the pleadings. The arrangement which has been made was to enable the other side to take an appeal from the order refusing the bill of particulars. I understand this Court is so constituted that an argument on that question can be heard at any time. We are here now to argue that question and to have it disposed of. I don't see any reason this course should not be taken if it is agreeable to the court. Certainly the other side is ready for the argument.

This is a case that should be tried at once, considering the parties connected with it and its bearing upon the public. I think the defense should give up postponing any longer than is absolutely necessary; and I suggest that the argument be heard at once, and let the court dispose of it so that these parties can come to close quarters at once, and have this controversy put to an end. We are not only ready but willing and anxious to try this case. Your Honor will remember the fact that this case was noticed for the October term and for the November term of this court by our adversaries, and they then knew, and the same necessity existed then as there does now, the necessity of going to a trial for this bill of particulars; and this appeal from this order for a bill of particulars can be for no other purpose than to delay this trial. In view of this fact I hope the court will take such a course as will facilitate the trial of this case at the very earliest possible moment.

Gen. Tracy—This is a case, if your Honor please, of very grave importance, and these speeches by the counsel for the defense are made for the purpose of influencing the public, and not for the purpose of deciding motions that are regularly before this court. Of that practice we propose in the conducting of this case, so far as we are concerned, to give the other side the entire monopoly. We try our cases, so far as we try them at all, before courts and juries, and not for the outside public or for newspapers. There has been a motion of the most important character made in this case—made in the utmost good faith, and I repel with scorn and indignation the intimation of the counsel that the motion was made for the purpose of delaying this case. That motion has been made, it has been heard, has been decided, and we have taken an appeal from that order at the suggestion of his Honor who decided it, because he considered the questions involved in it of so grave a character that his decision ought to be reviewed upon appeal. We have taken that appeal in the regular course of practice, as it was not only our right and privilege, but our duty to do. We are ready to argue that appeal whenever this court, pursuing its legitimate functions in the administration of justice, decides itself ready to hear that argument upon that appeal. When that time comes there will be no motion for delay on our part. We are ready to hear it, to argue it, and to abide the result of that decision. Until then every man I suppose connected with this case must know and understand that any motion made to try this cause or to press for a trial, or when it is said that it is a cause which ought to be tried, anything of that kind is a suggestion to the public, not to the court. This is all we have to say on our side, or to the suggestion that has been thrown out that this appeal is taken for purposes of delay. I agree with the counsel that this is a case that should be tried at the earliest possible day, when the rights of the respective parties to this litigation can be heard and adjudicated, and determined fairly with reference to the grave interests involved in it. We are ready whenever that time comes, and we trust that when that time does come for these parties to come to close quarters, they will find it on the other side quite close enough for their satisfaction.

Judge Reynolds—That has nothing to do with this case.

Gen. Tracy—It has quite as much to do with the case, it seems to me, as the intimation that this appeal is made for purposes of delay; it is not any more inconsistent and is made in answer to that suggestion. When that appeal shall have been decided we shall be ready to fix an early day for the trial, and until then we suppose that it is impossible to name any day.

Judge Reynolds—From the modification that has been made in the order I infer that the Judge designed to leave this case in a position where something could be done toward fixing a day for trial, and not to have it passed over or to let it go off the calendar for the term. Indeed, I know from the Judge himself it was his design that an early day should be fixed for the trial. The order is returnable to-morrow, and I understand that then he will probably make some disposition of the matter. But it seems to me to be my duty to fix a day for trial.

Mr. Fullerton—It is natural to suppose that if the other side felt themselves aggrieved by the Judge's decision they would take the earliest possible moment to redress it. I supposed that they would make an immediate application, for they are ready to argue the appeal. Now, I hope that this court, constituted as it is, will fix a time when this appeal shall be heard. It was as late as Saturday that a stipulation was entered into that this appeal should not interfere with fixing a day for trial. It is absolutely necessary that a day should be fixed upon which the appeal should be heard, irrespective of the course to be taken by the learned Judge before whom this order was heard.

Mr. Shearman—We are ready to have a time fixed; and all that we ask is for a special time to print our papers in this case. They are quite voluminous, and it will take some days to have it done.

Mr. Fullerton—I hope the court will allow them to waive the printing so as to expedite matters.

Mr. Shearman—Some of the papers are now printed, but it will take a week before all the others can be got ready for argument.

Mr. Fullerton—I will stipulate that if you give me the papers I will have them printed and ready by to-morrow morning at my own expense.

Mr. Tracy—We are able to print our own papers.

Mr. Fullerton—But you are not able to get them ready in time.

Judge Reynolds—I will set down Saturday for the argument.

Mr. Fullerton—Can't your Honor make it some day during the week earlier than that? I can assure you that our side won't occupy your Honor's attention more than fifteen minutes.

Judge Reynolds—Well, then, we'll have it on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, if your Honor please, in view of that fact won't you fix a conditional day of trial for this case?

Judge Reynolds—I will fix it for a day next week. It won't be worth while making it earlier than Tuesday because the appeal could not be decided before Saturday, and Sunday may be a busy day with some of the parties in the case, so we will not count that one of the days for preparation. I guess Wednesday will be the best day.

THE MOULTON INDICTMENT.

District Attorney Winslow then made an application to have Mr. Moulton plead to his indictment for libel.

Mr. Fullerton said there was a civil action pending against Mr. Moulton for the same offense, and he thought that he should not be called upon to plead until that case was decided.

District Attorney Winslow called upon Mr. Moulton to plead.

Mr. Fullerton said that he should plead upon the condition that he could withdraw his plea and substitute any other during the progress of the civil case.

District Attorney Winslow would not accede to this.

Mr. Fullerton then asked that the pleading might be adjourned until to-morrow morning, when Mr. Moulton would enter a special plea.

Judge Reynolds granted this application.

Mr. Beach then called upon the District Attorney to produce the criminal indictment against Mr. Tilton, that he might plead to it and have a day set down for its trial.

Judge Reynolds said that there was plenty of time to do this when the civil suit was determined.

The parties then left the court-room.

CHICAGO INSURANCE.

A RETURN OF THE NATIONAL BOARD TO CHICAGO DEEMED PROBABLE—REORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The position of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in reference to the assumption of fire risks in Chicago, has for a number of days past been a subject of much comment in the insurance circles of this and other Eastern cities. On the 1st of October last a majority of the companies composing the board withdrew from Chicago, on the ground that adequate protection against the recurrence of such losses as those incurred in the conflagrations of October, 1871, and of last Spring had been denied them by the city authorities. It was alleged that the law in reference to the erection of wooden buildings within corporation limits had been disregarded, and that the inefficiency of the Chicago Fire Department was such as to render the further holding of risks in that city perilous to the last degree. Efforts have since been made, and at present writing are in a fair way of success, to induce the seceding companies to reconsider their action. This is still opposed by many of the companies, among them several of the most prominent in this City and England. The Boston companies have generally sided with Chicago, and most of them still continue to do business there. The Lancashire (foreign) also retains its agency in Chicago. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board, held in Boston on the 28th of October, the situation was discussed at length, but no action was taken. The adjourned meeting of the same body, which convened in this City on Thursday of last week, appointed a subcommittee consisting of the following gentlemen: H. A. Oakley, President of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York, and President of the National Board; L. J. Hendee, President of the Ætna, of Hartford; Mr. Bissel, President of the Hartford, of Hartford; Stephen Crowell, President of the Phœnix, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Lockwood, General Agent of the London Assurance, of London. This sub-committee was to visit Chicago, examine into the condition of affairs, and report back such action as they deemed expedient. Committees of the Board of Underwriters have since obtained from the Board of Public Works of Chicago a promise for the erection of fourteen large cisterns, each capable of supplying seven steam fire engines at a time. These cisterns will be located at the following points: intersections of Harrison and South Clark streets, State and Eighteenth streets, Canal and Twelfth streets, Canal and Eighteenth streets, Halstead and Twelfth streets, Halstead and Harrison streets, Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, Randolph and Union streets, Milwaukee avenue and Union street, Milwaukee avenue and Halstead street, Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, Jefferson street and Fullerton avenue, Sedgwick and Oak streets, Division and Larrabee streets, North avenue and La Salle street.

The city authorities, it is said, are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of placing Chicago in a condition as thoroughly fire-proof as possible and, it is thought, will lose no time in effecting the needful reforms. Those relating to the Fire Department will be prosecuted under the supervision of Gen. Shaler. It has been the misfortune of Chicago that this most important of its city departments has so long been suffered to remain under Ring rule. The late fires, however, have taught the property-holders a lesson which they will not be likely to soon forget. Gen. Shaler has been afforded every needful facility, and it is confidently asserted by the Chicago press that when the reforms pledged have been carried out the Eastern companies will reopen their offices in that city without delay.

A CONTESTED WILL.

The matter of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Teator came up before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. Mrs. Teator, who died in July last, left property, real and personal, of the value of about $1,500. By the terms of her will, which was made and executed during her last illness, all of her property was left to her two children, Nicholas and Elizabeth Teator, excepting $200 to her grandchildren, John and Mary Heinrich, and $10 to her son, Stephen Teator. The will was contested by her son, Stephen, and the guardian of the two grandchildren on the grounds that it was not duly executed as required by law, that it was drawn in the English language, which the testatrix could neither understand nor read, and that at the time it was signed she was paralyzed and mentally incapable. The first witness examined was Mr. Mathias Theisz. He testified that he was one of the attesting witnesses to the will, and that the formalities prescribed by law had been complied with. Mr. James C. Anderson, a lawyer, another of the attesting witnesses, testified that he had drawn up the will under the direction of Mr. Nicholas Teator, the son of the testatrix, and that on the day it was signed he had read it to the attesting witnesses, and to Mr. Nicholas Teator, in a room adjoining the room in which Mrs. Teator was lying ill. The door was open between the rooms, but he could not see her from where he sat. He did not know whether she heard him or not. He was aware of the fact that Mrs. Teator did not speak English, and was also aware of the fact that she was paralyzed and could not speak at all. When he went into the sick room he asked the testatrix whether she was satisfied with the will, and she made a motion with her head, which, if it meant anything, meant an assent. Mr. Anderson said he had made the mark with the pen in making the cross which stood for the signature of the testatrix while she held her hand on the top of the pen. When he asked her in English if she was satisfied with the will, some one in the room said something in German which he assumed to be a translation of what he said. At the close of the examination of this witness the case was adjourned until Monday next.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers was held yesterday, Rev. Dr. Mervyn presiding. The subject under discussion was a report of the Committee on Topics, for the purpose, principally, of regulating the time to be given to essayists and speakers. The first recommendation of the report was that no essayist should occupy more than forty-five minutes, and that speakers in the discussion following the reading of an essay should not occupy more than fifteen minutes. It was the general feeling of the meeting that this proposal would give so much latitude in respect to time that the discussion would be confined to a few persons, when the object should be to have it free and general. Brother Roche, Brother McAllister, and others took this standpoint, Dr. Curry defending the recommendation of the report. It was ultimately resolved to limit the time of the essayists to thirty minutes, and of the succeeding speakers to ten minutes each. A similar resolution was adopted in respect to the second recommendation of the report, which proposed the same limitation for persons introducing questions presented for discussion, and those following them, as for essayists and subsequent speakers. The third recommendation, which proposed that the discussion of any subject should not extend over two sessions, was carried. The fourth recommendation, proposing that the committee should endeavor to procure a person to preach a sermon to the body once a month, was adopted with the supplement that the sermon should be before the prayer-meeting on the first Monday of each month. It was also resolved that a motion to extend the time of a session beyond the ordinary hour of adjournment should not be in order. The meeting adjourned until Monday, the 23d inst., as the hall will be occupied next Monday by the Missionary Society.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MURDERERS.

Since the last day of the examination of Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson, the self-confessed murderers of Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay, District Attorney Downing and Officers Payne and Wilkinson have been actively engaged in obtaining additional testimony against the prisoners, and at the next examination a number of witnesses, who, it is understood, were cognizant of the murder shortly after it was perpetrated, will be placed upon the witness stand. Both the men still remain in close confinement at the Town Hall, in Jamaica, but by the advice of their counsel refuse to make any further statements. District Attorney Downing will, if possible, have the prisoners indicted by the Grand Jury of the County Court, which meets on the 8th inst., and tried at the adjourned term of the Oyer and Terminer, which meets on the 30th inst., at which time, too, the Italian, Inamorata, will be tried for the murder of Rocco Frederica.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

REVIEW OF THE GRAIN-HANDLING AND LIGHTERAGE QUESTIONS.

THE REPORT OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE—VIEWS OF PROMINENT MERCHANTS AND GRAIN-DEALERS—THE NEED AND USES OF FLOATING ELEVATORS.

The subject of the grading and handling of grain, which has received so much attention on the part of the grain trade and railroad companies during the past year, has not yet been amicably settled. Differences have arisen between the railroad companies and the grain trade respecting the charge for elevation, or unloading of boats, and also respecting a charge for lighterage on or loads under five cars. The whole matter is one of importance not alone to the grain trade, but to the railroad companies, and any serious misunderstanding between the parties concerned is sure to injure the trade of New-York. So important did the railroads consider the question, that as early as January last the agents of the trunk lines asked the co-operation of the Produce Exchange in devising some means of handling grain which would enable the roads to make deliveries thereof with greater facility and at less expense than the method now in force. The Produce Exchange, anxious to co-operate in such a desirable undertaking, appointed a committee to consult with the representatives of the trunk lines, and to report upon the subject. That committee went to work earnestly, and, after many efforts to harmonize conflicting interests, made the following suggestions:

1. To establish New-York grades of inspection for all sorts of grain.
2. To deliver by grade without regard to identity.
3. To warehouse and various grades of grain in boats of say 8,000 bushels capacity each, so as, with all the advantages of an inspection system, to retain the important advantage of having the grain afloat ready for delivery.

This plan was referred to a committee who, in July last, recommended the adoption of rules embodying the suggestions therein contained. These rules met with the approval of the trunk lines. They did not contain any reference to the payment of lighterage on small consignments, nor did they make any provision prohibiting the railroad companies from charging for elevation or unloading. But when they came up for adoption before the grain trade the buyers objected to ratify them, and offered the following amendment in addition to rule 19:

"No charge for elevation or unloading boats, nor any other charge shall be imposed upon said grain by the railroad companies, except as provided by the above rules."

This addition to the rule as reported by the committee was adopted, but the trunk lines refused to abide by it. A committee of conference was subsequently appointed, but the railroads were firm in their determination. The charge is three-quarters of a cent per bushel for unloading, and the grain trade say that the companies should put the grain on board the ship without any extra charge, and that delivering it alongside the vessel does not comply with the interest or usages of the trade. The trade has no objection to pay the extra charge if it is included in the charge for freight, but they will resist it in its present shape, or if the railroad companies have the power to make this charge, or are permitted to make it, they will soon claim the right to make a new charge for something else. This charge for unloading was first adopted by the Erie road when it was controlled by Fisk and Gould, and, subsequently, the Pennsylvania and New-York Central followed the example of Erie. As regards the charge for lighterage for small loads, the grain trade were under the impression that it was imposed as a retaliation of the railroad companies for not adopting the report of the committee as originally presented; but the trunk lines deny the charge, and say that it was a charge which was always made, but that it was suspended for some time. Now they find the lighterage of small quantities too expensive, and they, to save themselves, reimpose the charge which they had never abandoned.

Respecting the erection of large elevators, a prominent merchant said: Early in April a petition was signed by nearly all the grain receivers and presented to the railway companies, asking them to build large storage elevators at their termini as the only relief to the trade in car grain. It is fair to say, however, that at the time the petition referred to was circulated, the plan for massing grain aboard of lighters had not been proposed. When the plan of temporary floating warehouses was suggested, it met the hearty approval of the largest receivers and exporters, who deemed, that in a simple, inexpensive, and entirely practicable way, and without overturning the present system of delivery of grain to buyers, ship, dock, or warehouse, the problem of car grain was solved. With it in practice it mattered not how many storage elevators the various roads constructed to facilitate unloading cars or increase their business, if such were found to be necessary the unlimited storage capacity afforded by this plan making it impossible to choke the roads by any probable increase in their grain business; whereas, even elevators of great storage capacity, under a large movement of grain, if for any cause deliveries from warehouse were interfered with, would become filled in a very few days, and the whole business of the roads be brought to a stand in consequence of the multitude of unloaded cars upon their tracks.

The building of elevators at the termini of the roads, for storage purposes, would be an experiment, to say the least, though they have been suggested as a solution to the whole question. The largest receivers of grain, and others who have given special attention to this matter, deem them totally inadequate both to the requirements of the railroads and the necessities of the trade. It is estimated that three-fourths of the grain arriving here goes into consumption directly, either by export, coastwise shipment, or local trade, and in view of this fact is it not conclusive that mere transfer machinery for unloading cars promptly on arrival, and putting the grain afloat ready for immediate delivery, is the most economical method of handling the grain, since upward of seventy per cent. of the total receipts have to be delivered alongside?

Should the receipts of any one road approximate to an average of a million of bushels a week, with such a traffic there would be dull times; so by the simple laws of trade there would be times of immense movements of grain. What sort of storage elevators would be adequate to receive and deliver that vast amount of property? What would they cost? Would the rate of storage be as low as that current at the Brooklyn warehouses? What would be the rates of insurance? Suppose they should burn, would the business of the roads be brought to a stand-still?

The answer to these queries leads naturally to consider the necessity of delivery alongside. What the roads need is to get rid of the property, to distribute risks, as the accumulation of large quantities of property at one point renders business hazardous through danger of fires. Distribute it! That meets the entire wants of the trade in New-York, and, above all things, the roads run no risks of blockades by the burning of elevators or the inability to take the quantity of grain arriving into store. The necessity of delivery alongside seems to be imperative. The transfer capacity of floating elevators now in the port of New-York is upward of 125,000 bushels an hour, and is capable of increase at trifling expense to meet any—the largest possible—requirements. The storage capacity in lighters under the proposed grading scheme is well-nigh unlimited, as the number of boats in use could be readily increased or diminished.

Prominent dealers in grain said yesterday that the establishment of the car grain trade on the basis of shipments of five car lots or none, would tend to draw the trade to the lake ports and to the other seaboard cities than ours, to the destruction of the great trade "which the establishment of through lines of cars has created."

If this be the case the railroad companies will no doubt soon find it out, and if it touches their pockets they will soon accede to the reasonable demands of the grain trade.

BALTIMORE OUTBIDS NEW-YORK—INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO GRAIN SPECULATORS.

From the Chicago Times, 10th inst.

It is understood, and stated with considerable authority, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is about to make an announcement concerning the transportation of grain which contains an unusual significance, and will prove of incalculable benefit to Chicago grain shippers. The railroad company proposes, on the completion of its line to this city, to guarantee for all shipments a full delivery of goods consigned to it. When this fact is considered in connection with the immense grain trade of this city, the full meaning of the movement will be better appreciated.

Ever since the grain trade of Chicago began to assume anything like its present proportions, the shortages upon the grain have been one of the formidable burdens which have been borne by the dealers, and by this means alone there have been lost, in the aggregate, sums amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. Naturally, any means proposed which will relieve the shippers of this onerous burden will be gladly accepted, and if the new line into Chicago will take the initiatory step in the matter, as is announced, it will attract to itself an unusual amount of traffic. It is assumed that at the present stage of railroading, a company should run such a class of cars as to provide against loss from leakage. In the matter of shortage the largest scope is given for rascality, and in the event of suspicious loss, the shipper has no recourse to recover except by means of a tedious and expensive fight in the courts. Without reflecting in the least upon the honesty of the railroad companies, there are numerous cases where the most flagrant dishonesty is apparent somewhere, and it seems nothing more than right that the railroad companies generally should follow the course in which the Baltimore road proposes to take the initiative.

Such action on the part of this company cannot but result in the largest fruits, both to itself and to the City of Baltimore. If the road will maintain, in connection with such a course, a low grain rate, it cannot help but command an immense traffic, as shippers will be sure to avail themselves of an outlet which insures them for every pound of the article shipped. The policy of the road in taking the action it does is variously considered, but may be found in a few facts which are well known in connection with the corporation. Besides the interest the company has in attracting to Baltimore all the business in its power, it owns and controls a large number of grain elevators, which are capable of accommodating and handling large quantities of grain, and it is to the company's interest to secure as much of the grain trade as possible, even at a slight loss in handling. The City of Baltimore is also assuming considerable prominence as an outlet for foreign shipments, and the number of steam-ship lines is yearly increasing. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is largely interested in lines which ply between the latter city and New-York and Boston, as also to foreign ports, and it is apparently in the interest of the company to attract all the through shipments to the Southern city in their power.

The latest move on the part of the Baltimore road in the interest of Chicago cannot but compel the New-York lines to take a similar action, as in the event that they fail to do so, Baltimore will command the largest proportion of the grain shipments of the North-west, which the Metropolis cannot afford to lose.

THE MURDER AT DAY HOLLOW.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME—AN ERRING AND REPENTANT WIFE MURDERED BY HER ASSOCIATE—A WORTHLESS BROTHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNION, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

The brief announcement of the Day Hollow tragedy, near this place, has been followed by the death of the victim, Mrs. Thornton. The particulars of the tragedy are as follows:

The murdered woman was the wife of Joshua Thornton, a farmer in good circumstances. They had been married about eight years, and had two children, one five and the other two years old. They were always rated among the respectable people of the community, an estimate which was changed by the singular conduct of Mrs. Thornton in March last. A brother of Joshua lived with his father, about two miles away, on Boynt Hill. This was Levi Thornton, the murderer. He always bore a bad character, and deserved it. In his brother Joshua's wife, however, he found a defender and apologist, a fact which none of her friends and acquaintances could understand. That there was a criminal friendship existing between the two, no one for an instant suspected. In March last, Mrs. Thornton eloped with her dissolute and unprincipled brother-in-law, leaving her children and home to the care of her almost distracted husband.

Joshua Thornton made every effort to find the whereabouts of his unfaithful wife, but without success. He had given up all thought of ever seeing her again, when, one dark and stormy night in August last, he was awakened by some one knocking at his door. It proved to be his wife. She begged on her knees to be permitted to again take her place in his home, and professed the most sincere sorrow and repentance. That she was sincere her subsequent short life and fearful death sufficiently testify.

Shortly after her return Levi Thornton also appeared again in the neighborhood. He sought and received his magnanimous brother's forgiveness for his base conduct, and renewed his visits to his house. The confidence that his brother reposed in him he at once began to abuse, and used every argument to induce his sister-in-law to again go away with him. She steadily refused, and finally ordered Levi to leave the house and never enter it again. He went away and did not return again for some time. Sunday evening of last week he again went to his brother's. The latter was out in the barn feeding his stock, his wife being alone in the house. Levi went in and at once renewed his solicitations. Mrs. Thornton ordered him to go away, and threatened to call her husband if he did not. Thereupon Levi seized his sister-in-law by the hair, and with an oath drew the blade of a large pocket-knife across her throat, inflicting a wound several inches long, and severing the large arteries of the neck. Mrs. Thornton ran shrieking from the house, and fell senseless in the road. Her murderer then drew the same blade across his own throat, and started rapidly toward his father's.

Mrs. Thornton's shriek alarmed her husband and a neighbor, and they ran and carried her into the house. A physician who was summoned pronounced her injuries fatal. The Coroner was notified as soon as possible and Mrs. Thornton's ante-mortem statement was taken, the substance of which is given in this account of the tragedy.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the murderer, and Constable Merceran found him about 1 o'clock at his father's house. He was in a weak condition, he having reached Boynt Hill nearly exhausted from loss of blood. He was taken to Union and held to await the result of Mrs. Thornton's injuries. She died on Friday, and her murderer is now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

The day before the murder Thornton made the declaration at Boynt Hill that he going to Josh's, and if Sarah (the murdered woman) did not leave with him he would kill her. When he came to his father's after the bloody deed, he confessed to the crime, and showed his father the knife with which he committed it. Thornton's condition is not dangerous, although the gash in his throat is an ugly one, and just missed the jugular vein.

OFFICER EVERS' ASSAILANT.

Sidney Miller, the colored man in pursuit of whom Officer Thomas Evers, of the Eighth Precinct, lost his life on Sunday by being run over by a Seventh avenue car, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The full particulars of the sad affair were published in yesterday's TIMES. Officer Evers arrested Miller on a charge of feloniously assaulting a colored woman, named Mary Hedden, who lived in the same house with him. At the Police Court yesterday the woman refused to make any charge whatever against the prisoner Miller, stating that he had done nothing to her, although, when causing his arrest, she distinctly stated that he had attempted to stab her. Detective Quigley, of the Eighth Precinct, who arrested Miller on a dredge at the foot of Fortieth street and North River, appeared with Capt. Williams in court. They stated that the prisoner, in breaking away from the deceased officer, had assaulted him, and, as a charge of assault and battery was intended to be made, they requested that the prisoner be remanded to give them time to work up the case against him. The Judge remanded the prisoner. A subscription list was then opened in the court in aid of the widow and children of the dead officer. The following contributions were paid in, amounting in all to $76: Judge Smith, $15; Judge Flammer, $10; John R. Dillon, Chief Clerk, $5; Leo Jaroslauski, $5; I. P. Bruner, $5; Charles Benedict, $5; James D. McClelland, $10; J. H. Stiner, $5; Albert Hartman, interpreter, $2; I. G. Kemp, $2; Sergt. Tims, $2; and Officers Jones, Fleming, Dakin, McKee, and Grassick, $2 each.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The members of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County assembled at the Court-house, White Plains, and organized by the unanimous election of George W. Davids, of New-Rochelle, Democrat, as Chairman, and Casper C. Childs, Jr., editor of the *Democratic Register*, of Sing Sing, as Clerk. The twenty-two towns of the county are represented in the new board as follows: Bedford, Moses W. Fish, Republican; Cortlandt, Coffin S. Brown, Democrat; East Chester, William H. Pemberton, Democrat; Greenburg, A. O. Wilsea, Democrat; Harrison, Edward Willetts, Democrat; Lewisboro, John C. Holmes, Republican; Mamaroneck, Charles H. Birney, Republican; Mount Pleasant, Amos R. Clark, Democrat; Newcastle, Francis M. Carpenter, Republican; New-Rochelle, George W. Davids, Democrat; North Castle, James Hopkins, Republican; North Salem, Odle Close, Republican; Ossining, John Hoag, Democrat; Pelham, James Hyatt, Democrat; Poundridge, Miles Adams, Democrat; Rye, Samuel W. Johnson, Democrat; Scarsdale, Francis Secor, Democrat; Somers, Jesse G. Carpenter, Republican; West Chester, Frederick C. Havemeyer, Democrat; White Plains, Elisha Horton, Jr., Republican; Yonkers, John H. Williams, Republican; Yorktown, John B. Tompkins, Liberal Republican.

After drawing for seats and attending to some other matters of minor importance, the board adjourned until 10:30 this morning, when the Standing Committees will be announced, and at 12 o'clock, (noon,) the Supervisors will organize as a Board of Canvassers and officially ascertain the result of the late election in the county.

VIEWS OF BAPTIST MINISTERS UPON TEMPERANCE.

The Baptist ministers of New-York and vicinity held their regular weekly meeting yesterday forenoon in the basement of the Baptist Mariners' Temple, Brother Folwell in the chair. The further discussion of the question, "What is the duty of the Church toward the temperance question?" was opened by Brother Osterhouse, who, however, mainly confined his remarks to an explanation of Biblical quotations bearing upon the use of intoxicating stimulants, for the purpose of showing that the Bible was not only a temperance book, but that it also sustained the doctrine of total abstinence. Brother Rhodes spoke to the question of the Church's duty with reference to temperance, and held that pastors should preach with as much emphasis against intemperance as against licentiousness and other sins which are rife among us. He had no confidence in secret temperance societies, and believed that the Church could, if thoroughly awakened to the great work, accomplish all that was needed, and lift men up from the depth of degradation into which they have fallen. The subject was further discussed by Brothers Read, Samson, Smith, Thomas Waring, and other members of the conference. The subject to be discussed next Monday will be "The best methods of promoting revival work in the Churches." Dr. Read, of Williamsburg, will deliver the opening remarks.

VIOLATIONS OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett, James Keegan was convicted of having violated the election laws by bringing brandy into the polling place, and was fined $25. John McCabe was also tried for violating the election laws by improperly rejecting a vote. He was acquitted. Maurice Kraus, charged with having changed a ballot, was also acquitted.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE CHARACTER OF ZIRRUTH—HIS CRIMINAL RECORD—"MIKE" HAYES' CHARACTER ASSAILED BY POLICEMEN AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The trial of the alleged safe-burglary conspirators was resumed this morning.

John Whitehead sworn: Resides in Essex County, N. J., five miles from Newark. Is a lawyer. Has been practicing since 1840. Is a United States Commissioner; was appointed by President Pierce. Knows Zirruth. He was brought before witness for having counterfeit money. Witness knows his reputation for veracity to be bad since that time. Would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Zirruth was not sent to the Penitentiary for that offense; he was bailed out for $1,600, furnished by Nettleship. Does not know that the bail was forfeited. This was in 1868. Witness and Nettleship are on pretty familiar terms, such as would exist when parties transacted considerable business together, as United States Detective and United States Commissioner. Has known Zirruth five or six years; knows Zirruth was been in the service of Nettleship; does not know that Zirruth has ever been called upon to testify in the courts there, and does not know that any effort has ever been made there to impeach Zirruth's testimony; has heard Guild, Curry, Keasby, and others speak against Zirruth's veracity, mostly among the personal friends of Nettleship; witness had the power to fix the amount of bail in Zirruth's case. Witness undertook to explain how the bail was fixed, when the Judge interrupted, telling him to confine himself to the statement of facts and not conversations.

Witness resumed, and was again directed by the Judge not to argue the case.

Witness—I am not arguing the case, Sir.

Judge—Well, I am to be the judge of that.

Witness recommenced to explain, and was again interrupted by the Judge saying: I see you will have to be dealt with. I am not arguing the case with you. You are not here to argue this case, either. You are here as witness, and you will confine yourself to the duties of witness. Now go on, Sir. The witness then gave the facts about the bail.

Earnest Fisher sworn: Has resided in Newark, N. J., about twenty-six years. Knows Zirruth. Witness is a detective. The general reputation of Zirruth for veracity is bad. Would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness has twice arrested Zirruth—once for burglary. The case was quashed. Witness was never arrested. Had heard people in Newark talk about Zirruth since this case commenced. Witness had a good many friends he would not believe under oath. Had heard Zirruth talked about in every saloon in Newark.

Mr. Riddle asked: Have any of these gentlemen around this table talked with you about Zirruth?"

Witness—"Yes, Sir, that gentleman there." (Pointing to Harrington.)

Harrington—"Yes, I have talked with him."

Jacob Walmbold sworn—Resides in Newark. Had been attached to the police force for ten years. was Chief about five years. Is now employed by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company as a detective; knows Zirruth and would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness thinks he has not heard any one speak about Zirruth except officers.

James Discoll, sworn—Was born in New-York; thinks he has resided there about forty-two years. Is not certain about his age. Knows Mike Hayes; people speak badly of him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness had heard several persons speak against Hayes; never knew any place where Hayes resided in New-York.

Jeremiah Mahoney sworn—Has lived in New-York twenty-six years; has been police officer fourteen years in the Fourth Ward; knew Mike Hayes since 1872; his reputation for veracity is bad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Had heard one of the Police Sergeants speak about Hayes. Capt. Ulmann told witness to hunt up something against Hayes. Has been detailed for detective duty in the Fourth Ward. Ulmann told witness Whitley wanted to know something about Hayes. Witness had been up to Whitley's office about the case, and saw Whitley there. Whitley asked witness what information he had found about Hayes. Witness told him that he had found out that Hayes could be hired for any kind of business, and could not be believed. Whitley said that was good.

Charles Ulmann sworn, testified as follows: Am Captain of Police in New-York; have been connected with the force about eighteen years; know Mike Hayes; people generally say his reputation is bad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beadle: Have been a detective about two years; never was acquainted with Hayes; only knew him by sight; first saw him about two years ago when he was arrested for murder; the jury acquitted Hayes without leaving the court-room; never was directed to work up a case against Hayes; never directed Mahoney to work up a case against him; told Mahoney to go and see Whitley; Whitley requested him to do so; some one at head-quarters told witness that Whitley wanted to see him, and witness went up, and afterward told Mahoney to go up.

W. L. Blair sworn—Lives in New-York. Is a Sergeant of Police. Has been such about nine years. Has been connected with the force about seventeen years. Knows Mike Hayes. People said he was a bad man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Has known Hayes about seventeen years. Witness was first asked about Hayes since he came here to Washington. Did not know what he was summoned here for. Understood it was something about character. Newcomb subpœnaed him. Witness had heard several police officers speak about Hayes. Thought he was a desperate character.

S. H. Mullen, sworn—Is a detective officer at Police Head-quarters, New-York; knows Mike Hayes; reputation is considered bad.

John Thurston, sworn—Is clerk in a sailor's boarding-house in the Fourth Ward, New-York; knows Mike Hayes; people say his reputation is bad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Mike Hayes did not get witness released from Hart's Island; was put there for abandonment, and his wife withdrew the charge.

At 1:47 o'clock a recess was taken.

AFTER RECESS.

John L. Sargent sworn—Is a detective on the Metropolitan Police force of this city. Remembers when Mike Hayes was arrested last June. On the way to the station witness asked Hayes if he knew Harrington, and Hayes said he had only seen him once when he called at his office to ask about a counterfeit case. Shortly after Harrington came along, and when in the office he was told Ha yeswanted to see him; Harrington said he did not feel as though he ought to see him under the circumstances; Hayes said he only wanted to ask it he could obtain bail; Harrington told him certainly, it was a bailable case, and Hayes said he did not see why Harrington should be offended with him, as he had said or done nothing against him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Riddle—Witness remembers meeting George Carter at Gen. Henkle's office last month.

Mr. Davidge objected to this as being no part of the direct examination.

Mr. Riddle acquiesced, but said he might, after consultation with his associate, press this matter further.

Samuel Harrington, sworn, testified—Resides in Wilmington, Del.; is a lawyer, and brother of Richard Harrington. Witness explained the running of the trains between Washington and Philadelphia, and the habit of Richard Harrington in stopping over a train occasionally at Wilmington and then going on north. Witness was present at his brother's house in Washington on the 19th and 20th of last April, at which time a family reunion was held at Richard Harrington's house. Witness left on the 20th, his brother remaining in Washington. The object of this testimony was to show that Nettleship's appointment with "Dick" on the 20th of April could not have been with Dick Harrington.

Detectives Clarvoe and McElfresh were called, but did not respond, when Davidge requested the court to adjourn till to-morrow to enable the defense to produce more witnesses, who would be here to-morrow.

The court then adjourned.

SEAMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Seamen's Protective Association held a special meeting last night at No. 92 Madison street, President Thoms in the chair. Mr. Bailey, Chairman of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate the abuses arising out of the practice of seamen signing powers of attorney, made a report detailing several instances wherein sailors had been lately robbed of their wages by boarding-house keepers through their action in signing powers of attorney for the collection of their wages, making such boarding-house keepers their agents. After somewhat extended remarks upon the subject by Mr. Bailey and President Thoms, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That seamen are hereby cautioned against signing powers of attorney for collecting their wages, and are warned against all runners who make it their study to take advantage of seamen.

Resolved, That this association take measures to protect seamen from this system by notifying every sailor who enters the port of New-York of its dangers.

Several old tars present acted as spokesmen for their shipmates, and fully corroborated the report of the committee, testifying as to the treatment received by them at the hands of the boarding-house sharks, as they were termed. Their stories indicated that sailors were as shamefully fleeced and as mercilessly abused by boarding-house keepers as they ever have been at any time during the last half century, in spite of laws enacted by Congress for their protection. The question of "blood money" was discussed, and the statement made that it was still demanded by shipping agents and paid by sailors at this port as freely as ever. The meeting adjourned without definite action in relation to it.

CONDEMNATION OF SMUGGLED GOODS.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, nine diamond rings, five gold watches, two gold chains, eleven yards of black silk, and one silver pin, found upon the person of Jacob Sommerfield, a passenger who came from Liverpool on the steamer Baltic, were condemned as smuggled goods, after a trial by jury. The defendant who was represented by counsel, claimed that the articles in question were his own personal property, and were not brought with the intention of being used in trade.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 77	2500 Union Pacific.... 36¾
10,000 U. Pac. S.F.Bds. 75½	200 do.... 36¼
200 Western Union.... 79¼	100 do.... 36¼
200 do.... 79¼	1900 do.... 36¼
2100 do....s3. 79¼	600 do....s3. 36¼
100 do.... 79¼	1000 do.... 36¼
1600 do.... 79¼	800 do.... 36⅜
100 do....s3. 79¼	600 do.... 36⅜
100 do.... 79¼	600 do.... 36⅜
250 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 14¼	100 do....b3. 36⅜
100 do.... 14¼	200 do....s3. 36½
100 Pacific Mail.... 45¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 26½
1200 do.... 45¼	100 Tol. & Wabash.... 30¾
1500 do.... 45⅜	600 do.... 30⅞
600 do....s3. 45⅜	300 do....b3. 30½
600 do....s3. 45¼	200 do.... 30½
100 do.... 45⅜	100 do....s3. 30½
100 do.... 45½	700 do.... 30¾
200 do.... 45½	100 do.... 30¾
200 do.... 45⅝	200 St. Paul.... 34¼
400 do.... 45⅝	200 do.... 34¾
600 do.... 45⅝	500 do.... 34¾
100 N. Western Pf.... 54¼	100 do....c. 34¾
100 do.... 54	100 do.... 34⅞
700 North-western.... 39	300 do.... 34⅞
400 do.... 38⅞	100 St. Paul Pf.... 54
400 do.... 38⅞	700 Ohio & Miss.... 30⅞
100 do.... 39	300 do.... 30⅞
100 do.... 39½	2100 do.... 30⅞
500 do.... 39	1200 do.... 30¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 102⅜	1000 do.... 30⅞
100 do.... 102⅜	1300 do.... 31
100 do....b3. 102½	700 do.... 31
600 Erie Railway.... 28⅝	500 do....s3. 31
500 do....c. 28⅝	1000 do.... 31⅛
100 do.... 28⅝	300 do....c. 31⅛
100 Lake Shore.... 81⅜	1200 do....b3. 31¼
1500 do.... 81¼	300 do....s3. 31⅛
100 do....s3. 81¼	300 do....s3. 31⅛
1500 do.... 81¼	1000 do.... 31
100 do....s3. 81¼	500 do.... 31⅛
100 do.... 81⅜	900 do.... 31⅛
600 do.... 81⅜	200 do.... 31⅛
300 do....b3. 81⅜	300 do....b3. 31⅛
1125 do.... 81⅜	300 do.... 31⅛
2000 do.... 81⅜	900 do.... 31⅛
100 Rock Island.... 98⅜	200 do....b3. 31⅛
100 do.... 98⅜	600 C., C. & I. C.... 10
100 do....b3. 98⅝	50 do.... 10⅛
100 do.... 98⅝	100 do.... 9⅞
20 Pacific R. of Mo.. 40	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81,R.118⅛	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.... 118½
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....b.c.119	50,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C., b.c.... 111⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.... 111⅛	5,000 do.... 111⅜
105,500 do.... 111	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R....b3.111⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, cur.. 118⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ala. 5s,'83.... 37½	200 Union Pac.b.c.s3. 36¼
5,000 N. C. 6s, Old J. & J.... 26	700 do.... 36¼
	1000 do.... 36⅜
5,000 N. C. 6s,old, A. & O.... 26	1300 do....b3. 36⅜
	500 do.... 36½
3,000 Va. 6s, Con.... 54	400 do.... 36⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, New x coupon.... 55	100 do.... 36⅜
	2700 do.... 36¼
10,000 Ga. 7s, In..b.c. 83	1100 do.... 36⅜
3,000 Chi. & Al. In.... 109½	600 do....b3. 36⅜
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 3d. 98	700 do....s3. 36¼
5,000 Mor's & Es.1st.105¾	20 Del. Lack & W'n.109
2,000 M. & E. 7s,'71. 97¾	340 do....b.c.109
2,000 do....c. 97½	500 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 45⅝
20,000 N. Y. C. 1st M's coup.... 110⅞	1300 do.... 45½
	400 do.... 45⅝
4,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 94	1400 do.... 45⅝
2,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 89½	2700 do.... 45⅝
3,000 do.... 89⅝	100 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 38⅞
9,000 U. Pac. 7s,L.G. 88	100 do....b10. 38⅞
1,000 do.... 88¼	10 do.... 38⅞
2,000 do.... 88⅛	500 do.... 39
10,000 U. Pac. S. Fd.. 75½	300 do.... 39⅛
3,000 do.... 75⅝	300 do....b3. 39¼
3,000 do....b3. 75½	200 do.... 39¼
5,000 P. R. of Mo.1st. 81	100 do.... 39⅜
5,000 Western Pac.. 86	600 do....s3. 39⅛
2,000 Chi.&N.W.1st. 94¾	200 do....s15. 39⅛
4,000 Chi. & N. W. C. Coup. Gd. Bds. 81½	500 do.... 39
	400 do....b3. 39⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 87½	100 do.... 39
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 69	100 Chi.&N.W.P'd.b.c. 54¾
5,000 do.... 69½	100 do.... 55
3,000 Tol. P. & W.1st East Div.... 80	200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3 34¾
	100 do....c. 34¾
2,000 Erie 5th.... 97½	200 do.... 34⅞
	100 do.... 34⅞
10,000 Cent. S'n 1st with Int. Cer.... 58	200 do.... 35
	300 do.... 35
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 78	100 do.... 35⅛
5,000 C. C. & I. C.1st. 68	200 do.... 35
3,000 H.&St.J.8s,Con 81	100 do.... 34⅞
1,000 do.... 81½	800 do....s3. 34⅞
1,000 D. & H. R. '84.106½	100 C.M.& St. P.Pf Pf. b.c.... 54¼
7,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 86¾	
10 St. Nich. Bank.. 108	35 Alb. & Sus...b.c. 96½
14 Fourth Nat.Bank 100	200 Tol. W. & W.b.c. 30⅝
20 Bank of N. Y.... 125	200 do.... 30⅜
20 Am. Ex. Bank.... 110½	200 do.... 30¾
20 Del. & H. Canal .116	300 do.... 30⅞
200 West. U...b.c. b3. 79¼	700 do.... 31
300 do.... 79¼	800 do.... 31⅛
100 do.... 79¼	1200 do.... 31¼
1100 do.... 79⅜	100 do....b3. 31¼
300 do....b3. 79½	800 do.... 31¼
100 do.... 79⅝	300 do.... 31¼
600 do.... 79⅝	100 do....s3. 31¼
400 do.... 79⅝	900 do.... 31¼
1400 do.... 79⅝	900 do.... 31⅛
100 do.... 79⅝	900 do.... 31⅛
100 do....b3. 79⅝	200 do.... 31⅛
50 W. Fargo Ex...b.c. 79	900 do.... 31⅛
100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.102⅛	1800 do.... 31⅛
100 do.... 102⅛	100 do.... 31⅛
100 Erie Railway..b.c. 28⅝	538 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 39½
100 Harlem.... 130	10 Morris & Es..b.c. 98½
200 Michigan Cen..b3. 75	100 H. & St. Jo.b.c.b3. 26⅞
254 do....b.c. 75	100 do.... 26⅝
100 do.... 76	400 do.... 26⅞
800 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 81¼	200 do.... 27
100 do.... 81⅜	100 do....s3. 26¾
100 do....s3. 81⅜	200 do.... 26⅞
100 do.... 81½	100 At. & Pac. Pf...b.c. 14¼
100 do....s3. 81⅜	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 31⅛
2400 do.... 81⅜	100 do....s3. 31⅛
500 do....b3. 81⅜	100 do.... 31⅛
200 do.... 81½	1700 do.... 31⅛
1600 do....b3. 81½	800 do....s3. 31⅛
2000 do.... 81⅜	300 do.... 31⅛
1100 do.... 81⅜	700 do.... 31⅛
100 Panama.... 115	800 do.... 31¼
100 Illinois Central.... 97	700 do....s3. 31¼
200 do....b.c. 96¾	1000 do.... 31¼
300 do.... 97	1200 do.... 31¼
200 Chi. & R. I....b.c. 98⅝	100 do....s3. 31¼
300 do.... 98⅝	300 do.... 31¼
300 do....s3. 98⅝	20 C. C. & I. C...b.c. 10⅛
400 N. J. C.....b.c. 106⅛	100 do.... 9⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Ala. 5s, 1886. 36	200 North-west....b3. 39
700 Western Un.... 79¼	200 do.... 39⅛
800 do.... 79⅜	100 do.... 39¼
300 do.... 79⅜	100 do.... 39¼
1300 do.... 79½	100 do.... 39⅛
100 do....s3. 79⅜	500 do.... 39½
100 Erie R....s3. 28⅝	100 do.... 39⅝
100 do.... 28⅝	100 Rock Island....c. 98¾
500 Pacific Mail...s3. 45½	10 Panama R.... 115
500 do.... 45⅜	10 Illinois Central.... 97
1000 do.... 45½	600 St. Paul R.... 34¾
100 do.... 45⅜	900 do.... 34⅞
700 do.... 45¾	1200 do.... 35
400 do....s3. 45⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.... 9⅞
500 do....b3. 45⅞	400 do.... 10
500 do.... 45⅞	200 Tol. & Wab.....s3. 31⅜
500 do....b3. 45⅝	100 do....b3. 31⅜
600 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 102¼	1100 do....b3. 31⅜
100 Mich. Central.... 76	300 do.... 31⅜
400 Lake Shore....b3. 81⅜	200 do.... 31⅜
1300 do.... 81⅝	300 do.... 31⅜
600 do.... 81⅝	100 do.... 31⅜
1500 do.... 81½	800 Ohio & Miss.... 31¼
2700 do.... 81⅝	700 do.... 31⅜
500 do....s3. 81½	100 do....s3. 31⅛
300 Union Pacific.... 36¼	300 do....b3. 31⅜
300 do....s3. 36¼	1600 do....s3. 31¼
200 do....b3. 36¼	300 do.... 31⅛
1000 do.... 36⅜	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.... 14⅛
1000 do.... 36⅜	100 do.... 14¼
700 do....b3. 36½	100 do.... 14⅛
1900 do.... 36⅝	200 do.... 14⅛
300 do.... 36½	100 do.... 14¼
400 do....s3. 36½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b.c.111	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....b.c.116¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n...b.c.116⅝	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....b.c.117½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....117	3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68....b.c.117½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. b.c.... 94¾	100 Mich. Central.... 76¼
	2500 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 81½
4,000 Tenn. 6's, old ex-coup.... 55½	300 do.... 81⅝
	1800 do....s3. 81¼
2,000 Tenn. 6's, new ex-coup.... 55	1100 do.... 81¼
	900 Un. Pacific..b.c. 36⅝
1,000 Va. 6's, Def.... 11½	500 do.... 36¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 6's, '83 96¾	900 do.... 36⅜
1,000 do.... 97	10 Illinois Central.... 97
5,000 Erie 4th.... 96¼	100 do....b.c. 96⅞
4,000 do.... 96⅝	100 do.... 96⅞
1,000 M. & St. P., L.& M. Div...b.c. 74	100 Cle. & Pitts.G.b.c. 88½
	230 do.... 88¾
7,000 Louis'a & Mo. 1st....b.c. 90	200 Chic. & N. W..b.c. 39⅜
	200 do....s3. 39¼
10,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 94	1000 do.... 39¼
78,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 89¾	300 do.... 39
4,000 do.... 89⅞	200 do....b3. 39⅜
14,000 do.... 90	200 do.... 39⅜
2,000 U. Pac. Sg.Fnd. 75¾	50 do.... 39¼
1,000 W. Pac. bds.... 85½	100 Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c. 54¾
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 81	11 do.... 54¼
2,000 L.S. 1st Con. R.100	20 C., C., & I. C.... 64
5,000 C. & N.W. Con. coup. G. bds. 81½	500 N. J. Cen....b.c. 106½
	25 do.... 106¾
2,000 C. & N. W. Sg. Fund.... 102	700 Chi. & R. I...b.c. 99
	100 do.... 99⅛
6,000 Ohio & M. C.S. 93½	200 do.... 99
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 78	400 do.... 98⅞
10,000 Mich. S. S.F.B.102¾	200 Chi., M. & S.P.b.c. 34⅞
3,000 Ches. & O.1st C.50½	100 do.... 34¾
6,000 Gt. W. 1st '88. 86½	20 Tol.,Wab.& W.b.c. 31⅛
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st...103	800 do....s3. 31⅛
500 West. U. Tel...b.c. 79¼	100 do.... 31½
100 do....b3. 79½	300 do.... 31⅜
100 do.... 79½	100 do....s3. 31¼
100 do.... 79½	1400 do.... 31¼
200 do.... 79⅝	800 do....b3. 31¼
100 do....c. 79¼	100 Del., L. & W..b.c.109
200 do....s3. 79¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 32¾
2000 do.... 79¾	1200 Ohio & M....b.c. 31⅜
800 Pacific Mail...b.c. 45¾	100 do....s3. 31⅛
700 do.... 45⅝	500 do.... 31
700 do....s3. 45½	700 do.... 31
200 do.... 45½	1300 do.... 30⅞
500 do....s5. 45⅛	200 do....s3. 30¾
200 do.... 45⅜	2000 do.... 31
700 do.... 45⅜	200 C., C., & I. C..b.c. 9⅞
20 N. Y. C.& H.R.b.c.102⅜	100 St. L.,Iron M. & S. 21½
200 do.... 102¼	17 Mor. & Essex..b.c. 98⅜
200 do....b3.102½	100 Erie Railway..b.c. 28⅝
200 do.... 102¼	200 do....s3. 28⅝
100 do.... 102¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st 68	125 Pittsburg.... 88⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 89⅞	200 North-west....b3. 39
5,000 C. Pac. G. bs. 94⅛	700 do.... 39⅛
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 19½	300 do....s3. 39⅛
100 Pac. Mail....b3. 45½	400 do.... 39¼
100 do.... 45⅝	300 do.... 39¼
1800 do.... 45¾	100 do....b3. 39⅜
500 do....s3. 45½	300 do.... 39⅜
300 Western Union.... 79¼	300 do.... 39⅜
1200 do.... 79⅝	400 do.... 39⅜
500 do....b3. 79⅜	100 Rock Island....b3. 99
1200 do.... 79½	100 do.... 99⅛
300 do.... 79⅝	100 do.... 99
1700 do.... 79⅜	700 St. Paul.... 35
500 do....b3. 79⅜	100 do....b4. 34⅞
300 do....b3. 79⅜	20 St. Paul Pf.... 53½
15 Adams Express..118¼	10 Morris & Essex.. 98½
500 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 102¼	100 St. L. & Iron M.... 22
100 Erie Railway.... 28⅝	800 Tol. & Wab.... 31¼
200 do....b3. 28⅝	500 do.... 31⅜
500 do.... 28⅝	200 do....b3. 31½
300 do.... 28⅝	300 do.... 31½
400 Lake Shore....b3. 81⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.. 33
200 do....b10. 81¼	200 C., C. & I. C....b3. 10
100 do.... 81⅜	200 do.... 10
2200 do.... 81⅜	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 40
100 do....s3. 81¼	200 do.... 40
300 do.... 81¼	300 Chi. & Alton...s3.100
200 Union Pacific.... 36⅜	300 Ohio & Miss.... 31
400 do....b3. 36¼	900 do.... 31⅛
1100 do.... 36½	900 do....b3. 31¼
500 do....b3. 36⅜	100 do.... 31¼
900 do.... 36½	100 do.... 31⅛
500 do....b3. 36⅜	100 do....s3. 31
500 do.... 36⅜	200 do.... 31
500 do....s3. 36⅜	700 do.... 30⅞
900 do.... 36⅜	100 At. & Pac. Pf.... 14
100 Illinois Central.... 97	

MONDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

In financial circles to-day the course of business was not attended with any important changes. Stocks were higher in the morning and lower in the afternoon, Bonds were strong, Gold was firm, and Exchange steady. The cable advices from Europe reported a dull and steady market for Consols and American Securities at London, and a further withdrawal of £38,000 bullion from the Bank of England on balance.

The Money market was easy at 2½@3½ ₱ cent. for call loans, and 5½@7 ₱ cent. for prime business paper. The foreign exchanges were steady, with real business at $4 84¾@$4 85 for bankers' 60 days' sterling and $4 88¼@4 88½ for demand. The Gold speculation was quiet and firm. The two extremes of the day were 110¼ and 110⅜, the opening and closing transactions having been at the intermediate quotation. Early in the day borrowers paid 1@2 ₱ cent. for the use of cash gold, but afterward loans were made free of interest and at 1@3 ₱ cent. for carrying.

The Stock speculation was firm and higher in the morning, but closed with less activity and a general reaction from the best figures of the day. As compared with the closing quotations of Saturday Ohio and Mississippi and North-west Preferred opened at an advance of ¼ ₱ cent., and Union Pacific, North-west, and St. Paul Common, Western Union, and C., C. and I. C. ⅛ ₱ cent.; Lake Shore, Erie, Rock Island, Wabash and Pacific Mail were each ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, the remainder of the list having been unchanged. In the first few minutes of business prices fell off ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., but an advance of ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. succeeded before midday. This was followed by a reaction of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., and a slight rally at about 2:30 P. M., which was lost in the final dealings. The widest changes were in Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi, each of which advanced 1 ₱ cent.—to 31⅝ and 31½ respectively. North-west Common declined from 39 to 38¾, and later advanced to 39½, a portion of the advance having been afterward lost. Pacific Mail ranged between 45¼ and 45⅞, opening at 45⅜ and closing at 45⅝. Outside of the above stocks the changes in the speculative list were only ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. The report about negotiations between Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, current on Saturday, was revived again to-day, but no arrangement has yet been perfected. It was reported that the Lake Shore earnings fell off $170,000 in October. The low price of Wheat, of course, operates against railway traffic. Investment shares were firm, and higher in some instances. The most notable advance was in Michigan Central, which rose from 75 to 76¼. Illinois Central sold at 96¾@97, Harlem at 130, Panama at 115, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 109, New-Jersey Central at 106½@106¾, and Pittsburg at 88⅛@88¾. Government Bonds presented considerable strength from the opening to the closing of business. Only a few large transactions were reported, the offerings as usual having been in small amounts as a general thing. Of 1862s, registered, $125,000 sold at 111@111⅛, and of new fives of 1881, $75,000 at 111⅜@111⅝. The business in railroad mortgages amounted to $364,000, a larger aggregate than for some time past. By far the largest dealings were in the Pacific Roads, the sales of Union firsts alone footing up $126,000, at an advance in the price to 90. Central Pacific rose to 94⅛, Western Pacifics to 86, Union Land Grants to 88¼, and Sinking Funds to 75½; at the close Western Pacifics receded to 85½. Chicago and North-western bonds sold at 102 for Sinking Funds, 94¾ for firsts, and 81½ for Consolidated, gold. A good demand prevailed for the other old and well-established mortgages. There was a better distributed business in State bonds than ordinarily. The most prominent issues dealt in were Missouri Long Bonds at 94¾, Tennessees at 55@55⅛ for old and new ex coupon, and Virginia Consolidated at 54. Alabama fives of 1883 sold at 37½, Alabama fives of 1886 at 36, and Georgia sevens, indorsed, at 83.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day on Government account $167,000 for interest on public debt, and $1,067,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $388,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Saturday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 9.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	111⅛	111½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	111	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	117⅞	118
American Gold	110⅛	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84¾	$4 84¾@$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102¼	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	98¾	99
Pacific Mail	45½	45⅝
St. Paul Common	34⅝	34
St. Paul Preferred	54	55
Western Union	79⅜	79½
Union Pacific	36¼	36⅜
Lake Shore	81½	81⅜
Toledo and Wabash	30⅜	31½
North-western Common	38⅞	39¼
North-western Preferred	54	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109
New-Jersey Central	106¾	106½
Panama	115	115
Erie	28⅝	28¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	9⅞	10
Harlem	130	130

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅛	3,130
Harlem	130	130	200
Erie	28¾	28⅝	3,650
Lake Shore	81⅝	81⅛	37,100
Wabash	31⅝	30⅝	21,800
North-Western	39½	38¾	11,600
North-Western, Preferred	55	54¼	400
Rock Island	99⅛	98⅝	3,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅛	34⅝	8,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pref.	54¼	54	200
Pittsburgh	88¾	88⅛	455
Del., Lack. & Western	109	109	420
New-Jersey Central	106¾	106½	900
Michigan Central	76¼	75	600
Illinois Central	97	96¾	500
Union Pacific	36⅝	36¼	28,500
Missouri Pacific	40	39½	838
C., C. & Ind. Central	10	9⅞	1,850
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27	26½	1,250
Hannibal & St. Joseph, Pref.	33	32¾	200
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	30½	37,800
Atlantic & Pacific, Preferred	14½	14	200
Panama	115	115	100
Western Union	79⅝	79½	26,400
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	19½	19½	100
Pacific Mail	45⅞	45¼	24,600
Iron Mountain	22	22	200
Total			215,693

The latest quotations for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118⅛	118¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118⅛	118⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118¾	119
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	111	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	112¾	....
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	113½	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	114½	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	117	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	117	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	118	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117½	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118	118⅛
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅞	112
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112½	112¾
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅜	111⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅜	111⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	94	94¼
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	85	85½

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$25,781,000
Gold balances	1,340,100
Currency balances	1,479,284

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$90,070,061
Currency balances	3,576,973
Gold exchanges	11,233,078
Gold balances	1,591,154

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	34	New-York R. B'y L.	108¼
Alabama 5s, '86	34	N. Y. Coup. B'y L.	108¼
Alabama 8s, '86	44	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110
Ark. 6s, Funded	17	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
A. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.iss.	9	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	113
A. 7s, L.R.P.B. & N.O.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	113
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	113
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	114
California 7s	112½	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	108
Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	108
Georgia 6s	75	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	26
Ga. 7s, new bds	89	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	26
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	83	N.C.N.C.R., Ja. & Ju.	44
Ga. 7s, Gold bds.	74	N.C.N.C.R., Ap. & O.	43
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	19½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	17
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102	N. C. new bs., J.&J.	15
Illinois War Loan	102	N. C. new bs., A.&O.	12½
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. Sp. T., Class 1.	5
Louisiana 6s	28	N. C. Sp. T., Class 2.	5
La. 6s, new, F. D.	22	N. C. Sp. T., Class 3.	5
La. 7s, Penitentiary	23¼	Ohio 6s, '81	103¼
La. 6s, Levee bds	28	Ohio 6s, '86	106
La. 8s, Levee bds	25	Rhode Island 6s	104
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103¼	South Carolina 6s	25½
Michigan 6s, '83	103¼	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	18
Michigan 7s, '90	101	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	18½
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6¾
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	Tenn. 6s, old	71
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	Tenn. 6s, old, ex-cp.	55
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	Tenn. 6s, new bds	71
Mo. 6s, due in '78	96	Tenn. 6s, new ex-cp.	55
Mo. 6s, due in '79	96½	Tenn. 6s, new series	54½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	96	Texas 10s of '76	97
Fund. bds. due in '84	93	Virginia 6s, old	34
L.bs.due '81 to '91 inc.	94½	Va. 6s, new bs., '66	34
Ass'y or Un. due '92	93	Va. 6s, new bs., '67	34
H. & St. Jo., due '75	101	Va. 6s, Con. bds	53½
H. & St. Jo., due '76	98	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	51
H. & St. Jo., due '86	93½	Va. 6s., ex-ma.,2d se.	41
H. & St. Jo., due '87	93½	Va. 6s, Def. bds	10

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	105	Det., M. & T. bds.	99¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	101	Buff. & Erie new bds.	98
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	96	Buff. & State Line 7s.	101
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	50	Kala. & W. Pig. 1st.	87
Ches. & O. 6s ex c.	40	L. Shore Div. bds.	97¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	110½	L. Shore C. R. 1st.	99½
Chic. & Alton In.	109½	L. Shore C. C. 2d.	93
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	80	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	99¾
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96½	M.C. 1st, 8s, 1882, S. F.	109
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¼
Chic., R. I. & P.	107	N. Y. C. 6s, 1883	96
C. R. of N. J. 1st n.	107½	N. Y. C. 6s, 1887	99½
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	101	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	91
Am. D. & I. bds.	98	N. Y. C. 7s 1876	102¼
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.	106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	110⅝
M. & S.P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D.	90	H. R. 7s, 2d S.F., 1885	107
M. & St. P. 7s G.R.D.	80	H.R. 7s, 3d S. F., 1875	99
M. & St. P. 1st La C.D.	84	Harlem 1st, 7s, Coup.	107
M. & St. P. 1st I.&M.D.	73½	Harlem 1st, 7s, Reg.	107½
M. & St. P. 1st C.&M.	75	North Missouri 1st	81½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	94
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	84	Ohio & Miss. Con.	93
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Ohio & Miss. 2d, C.	77
C. & N. W. C.G.bds.	81	Cent. Pac. gold bds.	93⅞
C. & N. W. R.G.bds.	70	C. P. State Aid bds.	102
Gal. & Chic. Ext	102	West. Pacific bds	85
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½	Un. Pacific 1st bds.	89⅝
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	U. Pacific L. G., 7s	88
Del., L. & West. 2d	106	U. P. Inc., past due	90
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	109⅛	Union Pacific S. F.	75⅝
Mor. & Essex 1st	105¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	69
Mor. & Essex 2d	102½	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	100
Mor. & Essex C.	94	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	97½	C. & P. Con. S. F.	97½
Erie 1st Ext	102	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	99½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	91
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	67
Erie 5th 7s, '88	97½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	21
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	85¾
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	88	St. L. & Iron M. 2d	57
Han. & St. J. L. G.	100	Alt. & T. H. 1st	103
Han. & St. J. 8s C.	80	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
D. & Sioux C. 1st	100	A. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	73
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	97	B. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s	92
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	80	T., P. & W., E. D.	79
Ind., B. & W. 1st	49	T., P. & W. W. D.	71
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	99	T. & W. 1st ex	87½
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	102⅝	T. & W. 1st St. L. div.	71¼
Clev. & T. S. F.	104	Tol. & Wabash 2d	69
Clev. & T. n. bds.	96	Tol. & W. con. c.	55
C., P. & Ash. o. bds.	100	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	86
C., P. & Ash. n. bds.	96		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange	111	German American	85
Butchers & Drovers'	120	Hanover	100
Central National	100	Irving	128
Chatham	137	Mechanics'	136
Chemical	1500	Merchants'	119
City	300	Nassau	104
Commerce	116½	North America	95
Corn Exchange	120	Peoples'	140
Eleventh Ward	98	Republic	104¼
First National	200	St. Nicholas	107
Fourth National	99	Union	134
Fulton	140		

The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway Company, at the rate of *Seven ₱ cent.* per annum, will be paid on and after Dec. 1, at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company of this City. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen Dec. 2.

The bonds of the State of Missouri, known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of the railroad company, No. 74 Broadway, at par and accrued interest: $100,000 due April 4, 1875; $200,000 due June 8, 1875, and $130,000 due Sept. 24, 1875.

The Central Pacific Railroad earnings for October were the largest ever made by the company in any one month. The following are the comparative earnings of the road:

For the month of October, 1874	$1,507,000
For the month of October, 1873	1,375,470
For the month of October, 1872	1,285,567
Earnings first ten months 1874	11,824,903
Earnings first ten months 1873	11,574,276
Earnings first ten months 1872	10,593,011

The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for three months—

From July 1 to 30th September, 1874, were		$958,156 89
Less transfers formerly included		95,512 80
Operating expenses, taxes included, (64½ ₱ cent.,) were	$651,419 80	
Less transfers as above	95,512 80	555,907 09
Leaving net earnings		$306,739 09
Less extraordinary expenses		10,646 56
Available surplus for three months		$296,092 53

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	8,475	Moss, bales	99
Ashes, pkgs	19	Molasses, bbls	1,095
Flour, bbls	23,463	Beef, pkgs	792
Meal, bags	189	Pork, pkgs	1,265
Wheat, bushels	110,853	Cut-meats, pkgs	359
Corn, bushels	55,850	Lard, tcs	280
Oats, bushels	24,249	Lard, kegs	25
Peas, bushels	8,543	Butter, pkgs	3,152
Grass-seed, bags	159	Cheese, pkgs	6,649
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Peanuts, bags	187
Beans, bbls	487	Pecans, pkgs	11
C. S. Oil, bbls	660	Rice, pkgs	416
C. S. Meal, bags	200	Resin, bbls	783
Dried Fruit, pkgs	229	Sp. Turpentine, bbls	133
Eggs, bbls	1511	Skins, bales	73
Grease, pkgs	5	Starch, pkgs	270
Hemp, bales	32	Tea, pkgs	18
Hops, bales	84	Tallow, pkgs	130
Hides, No.	4,041	Tobacco, hhds	135
Hides, bdls	439	Tobacco, pkgs	894
Lead, pigs	300	Wool, bales	379
Leather, sides	14,209	Whisky, bbls	492

COFFEE—Rio has been quite dull. Holders have been insisting on full previous prices, impeding operations. Offerings of stock moderate. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 10,800 bales. No sales. The stock of Rio in first hands here this evening is 17,800 bags; at Baltimore, 2,200 bags; at Hampton Roads, 10,513 bags; at Charleston, 4,000 bags; at Savannah, 2,500 bags; at New-Orleans, 5,500 bags, and at Galveston, 5,000 bags. Other kinds quiet at about previous prices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@21c., gold; Java, invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been unimportant, with values quoted weak and irregular, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of only 674 bales, (of which 501 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 100 bales to shippers and 574 bales to spinners. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15⅜c. ₱ lb. The dealings for forward delivery have been comparatively moderate, and prices have been quoted 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb. lower, influenced in good part by the liberal receipts at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,300 bales, of which 5,300 bales were on Saturday evening, and 12,000 bales to-day, with 1,600 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14⅛c.@14 17-32c.; December, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; January, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; February, 15¼c.; March, 15 17-32c.; April, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; May, 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c., and June, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,415 bales, including 1,366 bales from Norfolk, 1,091 bales from Savannah, 2,563 bales from New-Orleans, 1,137 bales from Port Royal, 361 bales from Fernandina, and 1,897 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 27,283 bales, and thus far this week 55,644 bales, against 44,433 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 860,610 bales, against 641,967 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day's) exports to Great Britain, 18,760 bales; to the Continent, 1,530 bales; stock in New-York, 74,569 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 456,263 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request since our last, without further change of moment as to values. Desirable lines of shipping extras have attracted most attention. Trade and Family extras move rather slowly within our range. The sales since our last have been 14,650 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75, chiefly at $3 25@$3 50; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 70@$4 35, chiefly at $3 90@$4 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 05, mainly at $4 90@$5; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5@$5 75; very poor to choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 65@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $4 80@$5 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5@$6 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, $5@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 25@$7 85; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8; Extra Genesee, $5@$7 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 5,600 bbls. shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations, of which were 2,000 bbls. very good Western at $5 10 ₱ bbl....Southern Flour has been in rather light demand at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,130 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 25 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 25@$8 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand, and quoted at from $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been more active at about steady rates. We quote the range at from $4@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme for job lots; $4 35@$4 60 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,030 bbls., including 500 bbls. Western at $4 20 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in moderate demand, in lots, at from $1 55@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been quiet within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive within the range of $3@$3 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active and quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, on prime to choice samples, which have been offered less freely, closing, however, tamely and less buoyantly. The inquiry has been mostly for shipment and milling purposes, though partly on speculative account. The decline in ocean freight rates for Liverpool tended to stimulate export purchases and to strengthen values. Winter Wheat has been in comparatively limited supply and held more firmly, but has been rather quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 153,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 25 for inferior to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 25 for choice old Milwaukee, in store; $1 18 for new Duluth, and $1 16@$1 18 for new Minnesota and Milwaukee, car lots; $1 10@$1 17 for poor to very choice old No. 2 Spring, odd lots; $1 09½@$1 11 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 10@$1 11 for about good to choice, afloat, and $1 09½ for prime, in store; $1 12 for new No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 07@$1 08 for new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 06@$1 08 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 07 for good average, and $1 08 for choice; $1 03@$1 05 for No. 3 Spring; $1 08 for ungraded Duluth Spring; $1 03@$1 19 for other ungraded stock, car lots; $1 01 for rejected Spring; $1 23@$1 36 for poor to very choice White Western; $1 23@$1 25 for new Amber Western; $1 15@$1 23 for Red Western; and $1 23 for Amber and White Canada, in bond....Corn has been again quite active at a further advance of about 1c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly. The demand has been in good part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels at 92c.@93½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 93c.@93½c. for Round, afloat, closing at 93½c. for prime, and 92c.@92½c. for do., in store, the latter an extreme; 83c.@85c. for new Mixed Western, car lots....Rye quoted firm at 88c.@93c. for poor to prime, but without further movements of importance....Barley steady and in moderately active request, with sales reported since our last of 7,000 bushels Canada West (light stock) at $1 45; 9,500 bushels prime do. at $1 50; 2,200 bushels two-rowed State at $1 30, and a car-load of four-rowed State at $1 35 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been in light demand, yet quoted steady, within the range of $1 30@$1 70 ₱ bushel....Buckwheat has been inactive and quoted somewhat nominal at 78c.@80c. for average lots....Canada Peas quiet; last sold at $1 10, in bond....Oats have been in brisk request, mainly on trade account, at a further improvement in prices, closing buoyantly. The business has been mostly in Mixed Western. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 154,000 bushels at 62c.@63½c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 63c.@63½c., afloat, and 62c.@62¼c. for do. in store, and closing at the higher figure; 63½c. for prime do., to arrive; 63c.@65½c. for White Western; 63c.@65½ for White State; 63c. for Mixed and White do., (together.) Prime Mixed Western, November options, quoted at 63½c. bid, with up to 65c. asked....Feed has been in moderate demand within the range of $21@$32 ₱ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 3,680,141 bushels of Wheat, 1,727,540 bushels Corn, 16,123 bushels Rye, 11,185 bushels Barley, 135,892 bushels Malt, 974,722 bushels Oats, and 707 bushels Peas. These figures show a further considerable increase in the aggregate of Barley and Oats, and some reduction in that of Wheat, Corn, and Malt in store.

MOLASSES—The demand, which has been quite moderate, has been mostly for grocery stock, in good part for new crop New-Orleans, with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers, though the offerings have been comparatively limited. Of new crop New-Orleans 50 bbls. sold at 75c.@78c. ₱ gallon. Two small invoices of Porto Rico, and one of Demerara, of recent receipt, have not yet been reported as marketed. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 44c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@80c. for poor to very choice, chiefly on the basis of 75c.@78c. for fair to strictly prime. Syrups have been comparatively quiet, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been scarce and wanted; quoted firm on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, but steady on the basis of $2 35 for Strained ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$2 75; 375 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 25....Tar dull at $2 50@$2 75; Pitch at $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request at unaltered prices; sales, 115 bbls. at 36c. for Merchantable, in lots; and 37½c. for New-York pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quite moderately sought after on the basis of 5⅛c., in bulk, for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls....Refined quiet here at 11½c. for early delivery, on sales of 1,000 bbls. At Philadelphia, 6,000 bbls. sold at 10¾c....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....City Naphtha at 10¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in good demand for early delivery at about steady rates; sales, 850 bbls. Western on the basis of $19 75 ₱ bbl. Forward deliveries partially neglected and nominal; Extra Prime quoted at $16 50@$17 50; Prime Mess at $19 25@$20 25, but inactive....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand at 8c.@8¼c. for City....Cut-meats have been in moderate inquiry, with City Cut Hams quoted firm, and Shoulders lower. Western product somewhat nominal. Sales include 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10c.; 140 bxs. Rib Bellies, early deliveries, part at 10¼c.; 25 bxs. do., deliverable by Dec. 10, at 10¼c.; 1,850 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.@7¾c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.; 1,200 Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@11c., nearly all at 11c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 13¼c., and 80 tcs. Western Pickled Hams on private terms....Bacon has been in more demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported for early delivery of 352 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅜c.@10½c., the latter an extreme price; 100 boxes Boston delivery at 10c. For forward delivery the offerings of stock have been limited, and holders have been claiming higher prices, checking operations, though a fair demand has been noted. Long and Short Clear, December and January, quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.; Short Clear, January option, at 9⅞c.@10c....Lard has been quoted decidedly stronger in price on limited offerings of stock, especially of Western Steam, which has been in much more urgent request, in good part on speculative account. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 450 tcs. Western Steam, to arrive, at 14⅛c., quoted for prompt delivery, nominal at 14½c.. in the absence of supplies; 110 tcs. City Steam at 14c.; and small lots of Refined, within the range of 14½c.@15c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12¾c., closing with this price bid; 1,250 tcs., seller six months, at 12½c.@12 9-16c., closing at 12 9-16c.@12⅝c., and 500 tcs. December and January, at 12¾c., with November options quoted irregular within the nominal range of 13⅝c.@14c....Beef has been slow of sale on the basis of former prices. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $10@$11 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been nominal at $19 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams in demand at $22@$23 for best Western....Butter has been held with more confidence, and the finer grades have been in very good request. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 19c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 31c.@33c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been in fair demand, and held with firmness. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16¼c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c., ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand and prices have favored sellers, on much lighter offerings. Sales have been made of 4,000 bags by the Clanranald, to arrive, at $2 40, gold, 60 days' credit, and 1,000 packets by the Anethusa, and 1,000 packets by the Ganges, at $2 45, gold. Clover has been in less request and somewhat irregular in price. Prime new crop quoted at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; sales have been reported of 400 bags....Rough Flax has been inactive at $2@$2 10....Timothy at $2 75@$2 80 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—The business has been almost wholly in small job lots at about former rates. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12@$1 14; Cassia, 24c.; Cloves at 43c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@21¾c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12c.@12¼c.; Ginger, 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—In view of the accumulating supplies, Raw have been quoted weaker and somewhat irregular in price, on a very limited inquiry from all sources. Sales have been made of 3,300 bags San Domingo at 7¼c. ₱ lb. We quote (nominally) fair Refining, 8½c.@8¼c.; good do., 8⅜c.@8½c.; prime do., 8½c.@8⅝c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9½c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugars at 7¼c.@8¼c.; Melado, 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in very moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Firm, and wanted; equal to 76,000 lbs. sold at 8 15-16c.@9c. for prime....Stearine scarce and in demand; best City quoted at 16c.@16¼c.; prime to choice Western at 16c.@16⅛c. A lot of 8 tcs. Western sold to arrive at quoted rates.

TEAS—Have been generally inactive, yet held rather more confidently. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 36c.@$1 25; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@$1 20; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 26c.@$1; Souchong, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Congou, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@85c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Arctic continues scarce; quoted at $1 15, gold, ₱ lb.; business unimportant.

WHISKY—Has been fairly active and quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of 350 bbls. at 99c., and 50 bbls. at 99½c., and quoted at the close at the latter rate. Also 200 bbls. Alcohol, at equal to 98c. ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The Liverpool steam lines reduced their Grain rates to-day, leading to a more active movement for early shipment. At the close the market was firmer, with little room available. Apart from this, the berth freight business was quite moderate, with rates quoted generally unaltered. The offerings of general cargo were mostly of Cotton, Flour, Oil-cake, and Provisions for British ports. Room for the Continental ports has been in much reduced supply, especially by steam, the recent free engagements having covered nearly all the accommodation for early shipments. Much firmer rates were claimed for forward shipment, which tended to impede negotiations. In the chartering line trade has been comparatively light. Vessels for the Grain trade have been in moderate demand for about late figures. Petroleum tonnage has been in less request, owing partly to the firmer views of ship-owners. Tonnage for the Lumber trade has been in some demand. Cotton tonnage attracted but little attention. The reports from the Cotton ports were of a liberal offering of tonnage, with rates quoted depressed. From Galveston, rates for Liverpool have been quoted weak, on the basis of 9-16d. by sail, and 11-16d. by steam....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,300 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. ₱ 60 lbs.; and by steam, 64,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels Corn and 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 4½d.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 4½d., and 24,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ bushel, which latter was the closing rate; 200 tons Oil-cake at 16s. 3d. ₱ ton; 1,150 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., mainly at 25s. ₱ ton; also, a bark with about 1,300 bales Cotton, from Norfolk, reported at ⅜d. ₱ lb....For London, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and 48,000 bushels Grain on private terms; also a ship, with Tobacco, reported from New-Orleans at 40s....For Glasgow, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 5⅞d.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels do. at 6d. ₱ bushel; and 300 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom, three barks, 719, 574, and 407 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 67s. 6d.@72s. 6d., with option of the Continent, at 70s.@75s.; a British bark, 414 tons, with Sugar, reported from Malabrigo, at 67s. 6d.; another, 495 tons, with do. from Ancon, at 65s., with option of the Continent, at 67s. 6d.; and an American ship, 1,279 tons, with Guano, reported from Macabo, at 70s....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 544 tons, (now here,) with about 3,100 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, on private terms, quoted at 5s. 9d.@6s. ₱ quarter as the asking rates, and a British bark, 606 tons, with about 3,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Bremen, the engagements of Clover Seed, by steam, from Baltimore, mentioned in our last, should have been at 1½ reich marks ₱ 100 lbs....For Malaga, a German brig, 330 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 18c....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, at $10, gold....For St. Pierre, Martinique, a schooner, about 5,400 bbls. capacity, from Baltimore, reported at $2,200, gold....For Hayti and back to Boston, two schooners, 129 and 125 tons, reported at $1,350 and $1,400....For Demerara, a schooner, about 3,400 bbls. capacity, reported from Boston, at $1,100, gold....For Surinam and back to Boston, a brig, about 1,700 bbls. capacity, reported at $2,000....For Aspinwall, a brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $11, gold....For Kennebunk, a schooner, with Lumber, from Doboy, reported at $8....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Laths, from St. John, reported at 65c....For New-York, a schooner, with stone, reported from Cape Ann, at $2 ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

There was a slow but firm trade in Live Stock on both yesterday and to-day, when the quality of the herds and flocks dealt in was not good enough in the aggregate to meet the demand. On Sunday, at One Hundredth Street Yards, Beeves sold from 5½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 4¼ to 11 cwt.; same day, at Weehawken Yards, Beeves sold from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights 4¾ to 11 cwt. On Monday, at Harsimus Cove, Beeves sold from 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.; weights 4¾ cwt. to 12 cwt.; from 54 lbs. to 58 lbs. have been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows, Calves included, sold from $45@$87 ₱ head. Grass Calves sold at 5½c. ₱ lb. and from $9@$14 50 ₱ head. Sheep sold in large lots from 4¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 6½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Two cars of Live Hogs were sold on yesterday, and one car of same was held on sale to-day. City Dressed opened on a rather weak market, from 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Trade, however, at these rates was fair.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. Swift sold for self 16 State Steers and Oxen, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 11 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 92 poor quality Missouri Steers, from 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 19 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for D. Thompson 66 Texan Steers at 7c. ₱ lb., weight 4¼ cwt.; for selves 101 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale for Rankin & Co. 37 Illinois Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 140 choice Kentucky Steers; of these 80 head were only two-year olds, and it showed the total want of knowledge of good farming on the part of the man who raised them to sell such choice quality animals for Beeves before they had attained their full growth; prices, 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros. 92 choice Kentucky Steers from 12¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. S. J. Clark held on sale 9 State Bulls. T. C. Eastman sold for self 24 Texan Heifers at 5½c. ₱ lb., weight 4 cwt.; 69 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 50 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 69 coarse Illinois Steers, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 62 fair Illinois Steers, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weights 7¼@7½ cwt.; 63 good Illinois Steers, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 108 good Ohio Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 58 Texas Steers, at 7¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 58 common Illinois Steers, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 35 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, from 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 85 common Illinois Steers, from 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., strong. F. Samuels sold 68 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. D. Waixel sold 124 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 52 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 151 Illinois Steers from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7½ cwt. At same yards were sold 2 Cows at $55 ₱ head, 2 Cows at $65 ₱ head, 2 Cows at $71 ₱ head, 1 Cow for $83, 1 Cow for $87.

At Weehawken Yards—Moorhouse & Westheimer sold for self and M. B. Doty 49 Cherokee Steers and Heifers mixed, at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 35 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for Wadsworth and Williard 10 State Steers from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for self, 17 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 36 Ohio Steers and Oxen, with 1 Bull in, from 9c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 11 cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Khan sold for G. Baker 47 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 choice Kentucky Oxen at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt.; for L. Baker, 58 common Indiana Cattle, mixed Cows, Heifers, and Steers, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for Khan & Baker, 30 poor quality Indiana Steers, from 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Baker & Co., 15 common Kentucky Oxen at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Sadler, Havens & Co., 38 Cherokee Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for Holmes, Lafferty & Co., 205 Texan Steers at 6½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for Meyers & Seymour, 128 Virginia Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Strauss Bros., 34 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., with 50c. off ₱ head; 36 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale, 36 Texan Steers. H. Westheimer sold for Wadsworth & Williard 107 State Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 27 mixed Virginia and Kentucky Steers. F. Samuels held on sale, for C. Briggs, 30 Ohio Steers. Coney & McPherson sold for S. Brown 32 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Didesman & Brown, 80 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for T. G. Dixon, 44 good Kentucky Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Didesman & Offurt, 141 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. C. Bourne, 97 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; for M. Ahnon, 30 good Ohio Steers, from 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for E. Newton, 133 Ohio Steers and Oxen, from coarse to choice, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 12 cwt.; held on sale for A. Campbell, 297 Ohio Steers. The herds shipped by Morris Waixel & Co. were disposed of as follows: W. C. Dulley sold 242 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; M. Lauterbach held on sale 95 Cherokee Steers and 38 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 60 choice Illinois Steers, 52 head at 13c. ₱ lb. and 8 at 12c. ₱ lb., and $1 on ₱ head, weights from 7½ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; 90 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 6½ cwt.; held on sale, 18 Iowa Steers. D. Waixel sold 102 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ cwt. to 6½ cwt., strong; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 68 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 100 Texan Steers at 6½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 73 Texan Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. F. Samuels sold 122 Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 80 Texan Steers at 7¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. C. Khan sold 210 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,040 lbs., at $5 30 ₱ cwt.; 183 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,470 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 34 Sheep, weight 30,230 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 192 Sheep, weight 16,530 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 85 Sheep, weight 7,610 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 294 Sheep, weight 26,030 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 193 Sheep, weight 17,970 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 449 Lambs, weight 26,070 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; all of those flocks were from Kentucky. P. Kase sold 162 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,470 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 182 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,200 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 174 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,050 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 126 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,780 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 208 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,070 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,310 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 413 State Sheep, weight 32,890 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 419 State Sheep, weight 35,050 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 202 State Sheep, weight 16,690 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 182 State Sheep, weight 15,310 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 65 Ohio Lambs, weight 3,440 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 215 Canada Lambs, weight 4,400 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-Eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 178 State Sheep, weight 14,150 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 74 State Sheep, weight 6,100 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 84 State Sheep, weight 7,490 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 18 State Sheep, weight 2,130 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 22 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 2,530 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 178 Michigan Sheep, weight 14,500 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 227 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,990 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 38 Canada Sheep, weight 4,100 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 18 Canada Sheep, weight 2,070 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 649 Canada Lambs, weight 49,920 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 303 Canada Lambs, weight 22,350 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 169 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 12,020 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 40 State Lambs, weight 2,360 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 25 State Lambs, weight 1,700 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 128 State Lambs, weight 8,090 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 31 State Lambs, weight 2,360 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 37 Texan Calves, weight 11,230 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 24 grass Calves, at $9 ₱ head; 20 grass Calves, at $10 ₱ head; 47 Grass Calves at $10 50 ₱ head; 12 Veals at $14 50 ₱ head; 14 Grass Calves at $12 ₱ head. Also sold for week ending Nov. 7, 1874, 7,380 Sheep and Lambs for $34,906 80; average ₱ head, $4 73; 149 Calves and Veals for $1,840 31; average ₱ head, $12 62. William Elliott sold 21 Canada Lambs, weight 1,480 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 183 Canada Lambs, weight 14,150 lbs., at 8⅜c. ₱ lb.; 169 Canada Lambs, weight 12,460 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 194 Canada Lambs, weight 15,560 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 10 Sheep, weight 1,010 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 176 Sheep, weight 11,900 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 145 Sheep, weight 12,260 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 566 Sheep, weight 46,560 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 121 Sheep, weight 10,330 lbs., at $5 30 ₱ cwt.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,910 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 216 Sheep, weight 17,680 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 92 Sheep, weight 9,450 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 162 Lambs, weight 10,320 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,320 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,600 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 69 Lambs, weight 5,310 lbs., at 8⅜c. ₱ lb.; 67 Lambs, weight 4,930 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundred Street Yards for week ending Nov. 9, 1874—3,051 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 578 Veals and Calves, 86 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Nov. 7, 1874—11,897 Sheep and Lambs, 40 Cows, 2 Bulls, 482 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 5,185 Sheep and Lambs, 7 Cows, 211 Veals and Calves.

Gross Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards, for Week Ending Nov. 7, 1874—30,696 Hogs, 6,678 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,716 Hogs, 51 Calves, 555 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross Arrivals at Harsimus Cove, for Week Ending Nov. 7, 1874—4,924 head of horned Cattle, 8,459 Sheep and Lambs, 12,532 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,815 head of horned Cattle, 2,130 Sheep and Lambs, 5,372 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Cattle fairly active; prices firm; through Texans, $2@$3; good to extra Natives, $5 40@$6 40; receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,800 head. Live Hogs active, firm, and higher; packers buying freely; inferior to extra, $5 40@$6 75; principally good to choice, at $6@$6 40; receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 7,500 head. Sheep quiet and steady, at $2 50@$4 50; receipts, 200 head; shipments, 400 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Cattle active and firmer; receipts, 3,300 head; extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $7@$7 50; choice, $6 50; fair to good, $5 50@$6 50; common, $4@$5. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 8,000 head. Hogs lower at $9@$9 75; receipts, 6,500 head.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Court of Appeals will convene at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, which will be a motion day. The following is the day calendar, which will be taken up after the motions are disposed of: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2098	Appleby vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.	2630	Herrlich vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
2600	Eddy vs. Waller.	396	Cowles vs. Watson et al.
3658	Stevens et al., executors, &c., vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York.	28	Fitzgerald vs. Kelly Sheriff, &c.
		669	Benjamin vs. Miller.
3610	Strong vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York.	2632	Lyler vs. Jacobson et al.
161	Brink et al. vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	2684	Shaw vs. Dunscombe
		2686	Martin, Executor, &c., vs. Beekman, impleaded, &c.
160	Brink et al. vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	2270	Smyth vs. Rythenberg.
1388	Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	3659	Dutchess County Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Hackfield, &c.
1704	Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.		
746	Dickson vs. O'Brien.	1799	American Medicine Co. vs. Tonger.
835	Paillou et al. vs. Luling.	—	Norman vs. Deglar.
2558	Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.	1989	Brown vs. Hale.
2626	Lynch vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York.	2053	Juck vs. Sternberger.
		887	Read et al. vs. Schmale.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
49	Blum, Jr., vs. Wildster.	264	Allen vs. Overton.
96	Matter of Chapin.	266	Catherwood vs. Erie Railway Company.
97	Stiles vs. Carman.	280	Denckla vs. Golden State Wire Co.
116	Corry vs. Kingsland, &c.	285	Matter of Palmer, Receiver.
119	Wait vs. Weller.	286	Dambman vs. Butterfield.
141	Matter of New-York Coral and Shell Marble Company.	290	Prouty vs. Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
142	Trotter vs. New-York Coral and Shell Marble Company.	291	Patterson vs. McCann.
		295	Powers vs. Raynor.
156	Hatch vs. Stobo.	296	Stewart vs. Stewart.
160	Elias vs. Elias.	297	Marsh vs. Hess.
173	Selling vs. Claudio.	298	Ebinghausen vs. Templeton, &c.
188	McVey vs. Cantrell.		
217	Matter of Wilinski, an attorney.	306	Matter of Trusteeship of Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co.
258	Hyman vs. Grand Trunk Railway Co.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1951	Walsh vs. Mead.	3533	Millard et al. vs. Shurn et al.
457	Bronson vs. Frothingham et al.	1181	Wilson vs. New-York and Troy Steamboat Company and Martin D. Hancox.
2001	Baldwin vs. Smidt.		
1213	Lowenthal vs. Mayor &c., City of New-York.	1	Laterette vs. Clark.
		1791	Holdredge vs. Webb.
1285	Dean vs. Brennan.	1893	Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.
1553	Hollister vs. Englehardt, &c.	4505	Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1911	Colt vs. Golden Bronze Hardware Company.	676½	Hammond vs. Myer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1122	David Witkowski et al. vs. Mathew T. Brennan, Sheriff.	748	Wilson vs. King.
		750	Peck, executor, et al. vs. Cohen.
144	Duer vs. Reed.	752	Lumley vs. Graphic Co., of Montreal.
684	Harbeck vs. Taylor.		
710	Leonold vs. Haeger.	756	Levy vs. O'Conor, et al.
736	Rubin vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co., of City of N. Y.	758	Day vs. Clark.
		760	Devoe et al. vs. Crow.
738	Bull's Head Bank of City N. Y. vs. Harrison et al.	762	Moore et al. vs. Belloni, Jr.
740	Hyde vs. Richardson.		

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1582	Travis et al. vs. Wiee.	185	The Children's Aid Society vs. Holloway.
1226	Robertson, Jr., vs. Middlefield Marble Company.	1058	Kelly vs. Kavanagh.
		1198	Grassmuck et al. vs. Pinckney.
1259	Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Excelsior Manufacturing Company.	679	Booth et al. vs. Walters et al.
1520	Jobson vs. Barnes et al.	59	Stevens vs. Sherrard, Jr.
1451	Hopper vs. Brady.	1525	Jacobs vs. Rothermal.
1660	Mauer et al. vs. De Courcy.	1587	Duryea vs. Tweed, Jr.
1618	Abrahams vs. Schwab et al.	1561	Doelger vs. Wagner.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
179	Hyslop et al. vs. Kennard.	1385	Betts et al. vs. Simpson.
1466	Bernstein vs. Keyser.	1564	Brady vs. Dougherty.
350	Howell vs. Brady.	1628	Miller et al. vs. Lamits.
533	Architectural Iron Works vs. New-York Tap and Die Company.	1648	Swart vs. Hall.
		544	Pfeifer vs. Buchheister.
403	Elberfield vs. Dilger.	1698	Lord vs. Veitenheimer.
47	Hirskind et al. vs. Venin.	1366	O'Donnell vs. Melle.
322	Lefler vs. Robinson.	1701	Wolfe vs. August.
		—	Manilla vs. Stone.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1727	Barrington vs. Mott.	152	Moore vs. Shefer.
1389	Appel vs. Ebling.	4487	Blees S. M. Co. vs. Maillard.
92	McCollough vs. Wright.	554	Libbey et al. vs. Kiested.
452	Kimmell et al. vs. Nachtman et al.	555	Styles vs. Pennoyer.
114	Keverry vs. Connor.	556	Bradbury et al. vs. Godfrey.
500	Van Ingen et al. vs. Lock et al.	557	Sherwood vs. Cummings.
1552	Smith et al. vs. Green.	558	Kaufman et al. vs. Kiel et al.
1404	Daunstadt et al. vs. Cary et al.		

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. 1,035, 1,711, 805, 1,816, 1,622, 1,220, 2,035, 2,228, 716½, 1,218, 1,028, 1,672, 1,219, 1,221, 1,222.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

J. D. Edringer, robbery.	Joseph Johnson, grand larceny.
Patrick Malone, felonious assault and battery.	Adolph Jones, false pretences.
Patrick Dobbins, felonious assault and battery.	Frank Ennis, false pretences.
Patrick Malone, burglary.	Michael Rochford, concealed weapons.
John Finan, burglary.	
John Bryson, burglary.	
John Wiggins, grand larceny.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Patrick Levister, manslaughter.	William Dicks, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Dornan, felonious assault and battery.	William Geary, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Weber vs. Weber. Memorandum for counsel.

Von Rade vs. Von Rade; motion that a commission issue granted. Memorandum.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Creighton. Memorandum for counsel.

Wilson vs. Tuttle; motion denied, with $10 costs.

More vs. Herman; motion to continue injunction pendente lite is granted with costs of motion. Memorandum.

Pierson vs. Day; motion to vacate the order for the examination of Duryee and Walsh is granted on the ground of privilege.

Ryckman vs. Staner; motion to vacate attachment is denied with costs, for the reasons stated in the memorandum.

McLean vs. McLean; motion to strike out parts of William S. McLean's answer is granted, with costs. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Patrick Dunn; motion to quash the writ of certiorari denied.

In the matter of James McAllister; I think there was enough to hold the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury. Writs dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

Richards vs. Carlton; motion for a new trial denied with costs.

Abraham J. Levy vs. Minnie Bernstein Levy; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Sussman Domberg vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff; case settled.

Susannah Schusler vs. Samuel Schusler; report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure ordered.

C. Bucheister vs. John Pfeiffer; see memorandum for counsel.

A. Harting vs. R. A. Bishop; application granted.

John S. Meehan vs. Lawrence N. O'Brien; motion granted.

Langbien vs. Barnard; motion granted.

James E. Avery vs. James McWilliams; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to serve amended answer, on payment of costs.

Robert Lawrence vs. Walter B. Lawrence; see memorandum.

By Judge Robinson.

Knast et al. vs. Husted; motion denied, with $10 costs; opinion.

The People, ex rel. William Detleffs, vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York; motion denied; see memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Joseph W. Fagnau vs. Charles Knox; case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Van Vorst and a Jury.

AN IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECISION.

Gelpcke vs. Quentille & Co.—In this case, which was to recover money paid on drafts to the amount, with interest, of $70,000, a decision of importance to the commercial portion of the community was rendered yesterday. The facts of the case have been already published in THE TIMES, but are restated by Judge Van Vorst, in his opinion in the case, at sufficient length to make his decision fully intelligible. The opinion is in full as follows:

"The letter from the defendants to the plaintiffs, received by them on the 17th day of January, 1860, opened a credit with the plaintiffs on defendants' account, in favor of Rodewald & Co., to the amount of $50,000. It was intended for advances on consignments of merchandise to the defendants' address. It was not required, however, that bills of lading should accompany advice to plaintiffs of the draft. The letter of the plaintiff to Rodewald & Co., written the same day they received the letter from defendant authorizing the opening of the credit, advised Rodewald & Co. of the credit in their favor, but added, "it was to be used by their sight drafts against their shipments of consignments to the address of the defendants." On the 6th February, 1860, plaintiffs received from the defendants a letter revoking the credit in favor of Rodewald & Co., on them, nor had drafts been presented to them for acceptance. After the 6th of February, however, drafts were presented to plaintiffs, drawn by Rodewald & Co., at New-Orleans, to the aggregate amount of $34,000, and were accepted and paid by them, notwithstanding the credit had been revoked. The General Term of this Court has decided that notwithstanding the revocation of the credit on the 6th of February, the plaintiffs would have been justified in accepting and paying thereafter, and that the defendants would be still chargeable with all the drafts to the amount of the credit as opened, which had been drawn by Rodewald and Co. and negotiated in good faith before they received notice of the revocation, but that they would be justified only in accepting and paying drafts after the 6th February, drawn "to be used against shipments of consignments to the address of the defendants;" that the only authority conferred by plaintiffs on Rodewald & Co. to make drafts was contained in their letter of Jan. 17, and which limits the use of the credit for drafts made for such purposes only. The General Term also held that the plaintiffs were bound to establish affirmatively that the drafts were drawn for such purpose, and negotiated under such circumstances that in law they were bound to accept, or be subject to an action for damages for a refusal to accept in favor of one who had received the drafts in good faith, relying upon the obligation of the plaintiff to accept drafts of this character, created by their letter to Rodewald & Co., of the 17th of January. It is not established that any of the drafts were drawn "to be used," or were, in fact used, against shipments of consignments to the defendant, or that they were negotiated by Rodewald & Co., or were received by the persons to whom negotiated, upon any representation or statement that they were so drawn. The drafts of the 1st and 4th February, together amounting to $8,000, were sold by Rodewald & Co., through a broker, to parties in New-Orleans. No instructions were given except to sell the drafts. The remaining five drafts were delivered to a party in New-Orleans to pay or secure five drafts of Rodewald & Co., held by him on a banking-house in New-York, for $25,000, which had not been accepted, and were protested for non-acceptance. No action could have been maintained against the plaintiff for a refusal to accept said drafts, had they refused, in behalf of the persons to whom negotiated, or by Rodewald & Co., unless they could establish at least that they were drawn and used for the purpose mentioned in the letter of the plaintiffs to Rodewald & Co., of the 17th January. And, in order to entitle the plaintiffs to recover the amount paid by them on their acceptances, they must establish the same facts. One of the firm of Rodewald & Co., was examined as a witness, and has sworn that neither of the drafts were drawn for advances on consignments for merchandise, nor for the purpose of raising money to buy goods to consign to the defendant.

The defendant has also been examined as a witness, but his testimony does not establish, nor do the accounts of the dealings between Rodewald & Co., and the defendants, embracing shipments of merchandise to Europe, drafts advanced on the defendant against same, and others on blank account, offered affirmative evidence that the drafts in question, drawn on the plaintiffs in New-Orleans, were drawn or used against shipments, or that there was anything in the state of these accounts at the time which would justify a reasonable inference that they were drawn for such purpose. The fact would seem rather to be otherwise, and that the consignments of merchandise at the time in question were largely overdrawn, and that the letter of revocation of Jan. 17 was induced by such condition of the accounts, for in January, 1860, the defendants, upon the representation of Rodewald & Co. that they were shipping to the defendants' address several hundred bales of cotton, advanced to them to the value of the same. But when the bills of lading came, they were accompanied by other drafts to an amount equal to that already drawn against these shipments, and which were refused by the defendants on the ground that by accepting they would be obliged to pay twice for the cotton. The evidence does not disclose any fact which would seem to justify Rodewald & Co. afterward in drawing the drafts in question, or others in purchasing or receiving them, on the ground that they were used against shipments of merchandise to defendants. On these grounds the plaintiffs are nonsuited.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm at an advance, but closed dull with the advance lost; No. 1 Chicago, 91c.; No. 2 do., 86½c.@86¾c., cash; 86½c., November; 87½c., December; No. 3 do., 83c.; Rejected, 78c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 83⅝c., cash; 75½c., November; 73½c., all the year; Rejected, 73c.@74c.; New, 64c.@64⅝c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, seller 48c., cash or November; 47⅜c., all the year; Rejected, 45c.@45½c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 83½c.@84c. Barley lower; in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 18@$1 21 cash, according to location; $1 18 November or December; No. 3 Spring $1 02@$1 05. Pork higher and in fair demand at $18, cash; $17 50 all the year; $17 95 February. Bulk Meats steady. Partly-cured Shoulders, 6½c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 9½c., all loose. Lard firm and in fair demand at 12¾c.@12⅞c., cash; $11 95 all the year; $12 07 February. Whisky steady at 96c.@97c. Freights unchanged. On the open board this afternoon Wheat closed dull at 87½c., December. Corn lower at 75c.@75¼c., November; 73c.@73¼c. all the year. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 267,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 23,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—Flour in good demand; low grades scarce; higher grades lower to sell. Wheat dull and lower; small sales; No. 3 Red Fall at 96c.; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 05, bid, cash; $1 05@$1 05½ for November; $1 08½ for December. Corn opened higher; New No. 2 Mixed, 72c.; closed lower at 70c. Oats higher and in fair demand; No. 2 at 54c.@55c.; closed dull and declining at 53½c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye flat at 88c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork in good demand for future; $19 25@$19 50 cash; $18 25 for January. Dry-salted Meats firm and in good demand for jobbing lots; Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 10½c.@11¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear. Bacon firm and in good demand for jobbing lots; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard higher at 12½c. cash. Live Hogs firm; packing lots, $5 50@$6 25; bulk sales at $5 75@$6; extra heavy at $6 50. Cattle quiet; only low grades on the market; inferior to good through Texan, $1 50@$3 75; common native Cows, $2@$2 50. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 6,000; Cattle, 2,500. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Grain in store—Wheat, 230,509 bushels; Corn, 187,007 bushels; Oats, 48,893; bushels; Barley, 185,938 bushels; Peas, 799 bushels. Lake and Rail Imports for the Last Forty-eight Hours—Flour, 7,399; Wheat, 152,040 bushels; Corn, 114,033 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 84,606; Corn, 15,190 bushels; Flour, 2,000 bbls. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6. Flour steady; sales, 1,200 bushels. Wheat in good request; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 98c.; 16,000 bushels No. 2 North-western at $1; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 09@$1 10; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12; White Winter, $1 21@$1 24. Corn quiet, scarce; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 83c.@83½c. Oats steady; sales 10,000 bushels Ohio at 55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley firm; Western, $1 20@$1 25.; Canada, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Provisions unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Clover-seed dull and declining at 8c.@9c. Flour dull and declining; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Family Extra, $5 50@$6; high grades, $6 87½@$8. Wheat—Prime Red in good demand at $1 08@$1 10; Amber, $1 22@$1 25; White, $1 27@$1 32. Rye, $1 07. Corn unsettled; old Yellow, 95c.; new do., 75c.@80c. Oats in fair demand; White, 62c.@64c.; Mixed, 59c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 8c.; Refined, 10¾c. Whisky, $1 01. Butter quiet; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 38c.@40c.; Western Prime, 29c.@30c.; Choice Western Rolls, 28c.@30c. Cheese quiet; Fancy New York, and Fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; Prime New York, 14½c.@15½c.; Prime Western, 14c.@15½c. Eggs brisk; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western, 27c.@28c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 1 car Extra White Michigan at $1 30. Corn firm; Old held at 88c.@89c.; sales, 1 car New at 84c. Barley very firm; sales, 10,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at $1 43, and 10,500 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 44½. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted and $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middlings, $28@$29, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; 5c. to Albany, and 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson and $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—103,700 bushels Barley, 9,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Peas, 837,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—30,400 bushels Wheat, 131,800 bushels Barley, 8,500 bushels Rye, 930,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; Low Middling, 14c. Flour dull; City Mills, high grades, 25c. lower. Wheat steady; No. 2 Red, $1 16; other grades unchanged. Corn—Southern active; Western nominal; White Southern, 72c.@83c.; Yellow do., 72c.@81c.; Mixed Western, 85c.; White do., 85c.@90c. Oats firm; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 60c.@62c.; White Western, 63c.@65c. Rye dull at 90c.@93c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet; Sides scarce and wanted. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 14¼c.@14½c. Western Butter quiet; Tub and Rolls, 25c.@30c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee nominal. Whisky dull at $1@$1 01.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 1, 97c.; No. 2, 87½c.; November, 87c.; December, 86⅝c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, in store, 48½c. Corn firm; moderately active; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 80c. Rye less firm; No. 1, 90c. Barley quiet and lower; No. 2 Spring, November, $1 18; December, $1 16; No. 3 do., $1 01. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $17 75@$18, cash, for Prime Mess. Lard, 12⅛c., cash. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 05@$1 08. Corn firm; Ear, 62c.@63c.; Shelled, 64c. Oats firmer at 53c.@56c. Rye steady at 94c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 25. Butter in good demand for best grades; others quiet. Lard scarce and wanted at 13c., spot or this week. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 14c.; no Clear Rib Sides here. Whisky firm at 96c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15; Extra do., $1 19; Amber Michigan, spot and November, $1 08½; January, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2 Red, $1 06. Corn active, closing steady; High Mixed, 77c.; New, 68c.; Low Mixed, November, 66¾c.; New, 67. Oats firm and unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 25. Receipts—25,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—market bare. Oats firm and scarce at 63c.@64c., in store. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard—Tes. scarce and firm at 14½c.; Kegs, 14½c. Bulk-meats firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8c. Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 8c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 14c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, none here; Clear Sides, 14c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@12c. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c. Lard—Tierce, 13½c.; Keg, 14c. Whisky, 96c.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 18¾; No. 1 White, $1 14¾@$1 14⅞; Amber Michigan $1 08. Corn dull and lower at 80c. Oats in good demand at 51½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn steady; Ear, 50c.; New Shelled, 60c.; Old do., 68c.@70c., in elevator. Oats steady at 48c.@50c., in elevator. Rye steady at 83c. Barley steady at $1 10@$1 12. Hogs, $6@$6 25; receipts, 6,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33½c. Resin quiet; $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, and $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady; New Shelled, 65c.@66c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

For other Telegraph Markets see Sixth Page.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—MR. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MASKS AND FACES—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HOODLUM—THE LOTTERY—Mr. W. A. Mestayer.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TAMMANY HALL.—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Now that the Brooklyn scandal is to be revived in all its horrors, some of the newspapers will not be obliged to draw upon their imaginations for those "sensations" which are thought to be in such great favor with the public. The details of the controversy between Mr. TILTON and Mr. BEECHER will, doubtless, satisfy, the present great demand for a light and improving style of literature. It must be a comfort to every man to know that the law-suits in which Mr. BEECHER is entangled will be productive of endless reading like that which Mr. MOULTON supplied not long ago. The trials will be so numerous that they may be safely depended on to last all through the Winter, and perhaps far into the following Winter, by which time we shall have the Presidential election to talk about. The prospect does not seem to discourage Mr. BEECHER, who, if we may judge from a report of his sermon last Sunday in the *Sun*, continues to extract a variety of capital jokes out of the most serious subjects.

We have already commented upon the report of the accountants employed by the London Banking Association to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railway. That of Capt. TYLER, who was in this country at about the same period, charged with a similar mission, has also been published. Capt. TYLER is of the opinion that the Erie Railway may be made a successful enterprise, on certain conditions, but these are somewhat formidable. It must change its grade; double its track where it is not now doubled—*i. e.*, for nearly seven hundred miles out of a thousand; lay down steel rails; substitute iron bridges for wooden ones; extend its terminal facilities, and make new extensions and connections. For these enormous works new outlays are required, and for new outlays the road must have a stable, skillful, and honest management. After all these are secured, the company must, by a combination with the three other great trunk lines, protect itself against competition. *Then*, we suppose, Erie will be a safe stock to buy, and the company a safe one to lend money to.

Gen. SHERMAN'S annual report, the substance of which we print to-day, is the crisp and concise document which we should expect from its distinguished author. It appears that the army is now reduced to the small number of 26,441, which is only a little more than the maximum fixed by law. As is well known, the General does not approve of so small a force, and he takes occasion to say so in his report. For the rest, however, he has no special criticism, and he evidently feels quite relieved now that he has taken his head-quarters from Washington. There is a refreshing bit of nature in the satisfaction with which he refers to the departments of California, Arizona, and the Columbia, which are, he says, "luckily so remote from head-quarters that to the officers on the spot is left the supreme control of all the details." And the General is glad to add that harmony of action and economy of administration are the results of this fortunate distance from the possibility of interference.

To the curious student in literary frauds, we commend the laughable exposure of a bogus correspondence of the *World*, which we republish from the *Japan Gazette*. That the *World* should have a "special correspondent" with the Japanese expedition to Formosa was so far out of the bounds of all possibility, that people laughed good-naturedly when they looked over the farrago of nonsense which that paper had cooked up from the Japanese journals. For the credit of American journalism, however, it ought to be said that the *World* is probably the only newspaper that would so far presume on the ignorance of its readers as to tell them that Sir HARRY PARKES had once submitted to torture at the order of the Chinese Government, and that IWAKURA is really the Mikado of Japan.

We print this morning a very interesting letter from one of our special correspondents in regard to the home-life of the Alabama planter. There is something not a little pathetic in the evidences of former wealth and luxury found in such a homestead as that so graphically described by our correspondent, and whoever undertakes to have any thorough and sympathetic understanding of what is called the "Southern problem" would do well to reflect a little over the conditions of existence which a fair-minded and keen observer found existing in Montgomery County, Ala.

There seems a fair prospect of an early adjustment of the differences between the National Board of Underwriters and the people of Chicago. Although all the companies represented in the board did not act on the resolution of ceasing to do business in Chicago after Oct. 1, a sufficient number have done so to increase the difficulty of finding safe underwriters for heavy mercantile risks in that City. The people have, however, bestirred themselves with praiseworthy assiduity to remedy the defects complained of by the Board of Underwriters, and that body has now appointed another committee with the view of seeing whether or not enough has been done in the way of precaution to warrant them in relieving Chicago from the ban of official disapproval.

From the report of the Produce Exchange Committee on Grain Handling and Lighterage it appears that there is still a question at issue between the trade and the railroad companies. The railroads charge three-quarters of a cent per bushel for unloading grain. The trade says that this charge is unjust, and that, if made at all, it should be included in the general tariff and not be made a separate item of expense, as it is now. Upon this point the two interests take issue, and the report leaves the impression that both parties are firm. The railroad companies have the power to levy the tax, however; and the next practical solution of the difficulty is that of building elevators. Meantime other cities look on the debate with considerable interest.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

We see no reason to change the opinion that all the constitutional amendments will, beyond the upper limits of this City, have a large majority in their favor. Further, the result of the counting of the vote in this City, as published in THE TIMES of yesterday, enables us to hope that the assault upon certain amendments made by the Tammany leaders has not succeeded in defeating any of them. The ballots issued in hundreds of thousands by KELLY and MORRISSEY canceled the vote on all the amendments but three. In printing these ballots KELLY & Co. seem to have perpetrated a very curious piece of maladroitness. It was obviously their intention to cancel the second amendment to Article III. of the Constitution, containing the very important and salutary provisions against special legislation, and to retain the first amendment to the same article, raising the pay of legislators from $300 to $1,500 a year. But they placed their canceled mark over the latter, leaving intact the provisions against special legislation, while doing their best to kill the increased pay of legislature. That this course formed no part of their intention is proved by their indiscriminate canceling of all the amendments aimed against bribery at elections and bribery in the Legislature, including that providing a new form of oath for legislators, in which they are made to declare that they have used no corrupt means to secure their election. Determined opposition to new securities against the abuse of the elective franchise, and against the influence of the lobbyist upon legislation, was not likely to be associated with a desire to cut off those departments of legislation in which the lobbyist and the corrupt legislator alike find their chief harvest.

The amendments, as submitted to the people, are of two kinds—entirely new provisions and modifications of old ones. The amendments to the second article of the Constitution belong to the latter class. The first section of that article is amended by adding to the qualifications of voters a requirement of thirty days' previous residence in the election district where the vote is offered. The second section of the second article, as it stands, provides that the Legislature may enact laws for the disfranchisement of all persons convicted of crime, and for the deprivation of the right to vote at any election of all persons having bets depending on its result. The amended article covers the same ground a good deal more thoroughly. In terms as comprehensive as words can be made, it denies the right to vote to all persons directly or indirectly convicted of using corrupt influence of any kind whatever to influence votes. Those having bets or wagers depending on the result of the election are in like manner disqualified from voting thereat. Either of these classes of people may be challenged at the polls, and their votes can only be received after swearing or affirming that they have not in any shape or form exposed themselves to the disqualification in question.

Over the amendments to Article III. some little discussion has arisen, which has led certain public instructors who ought to know better to assume that all the amendments have been more or less tinkered by both of the last two Legislatures, and that their adoption by the people is not, therefore, absolutely conclusive. There are practically but two ways of preparing constitutional amendments for submission to the people. They may originate with a Constitutional Convention, itself the creation of a popular vote, and be submitted directly to the people, or they may be proposed and agreed to at one Legislature and ratified by the next before being voted on by the electors. The Constitutional Commission which concluded its labors in the Spring of 1873, was a mere advisory body created by the Legislature and Executive for the purpose of drafting certain proposals which could be introduced to the Senate and Assembly, stamped with the approval of certain eminent men of both political parties. The commission simply occupied the position of private draftsmen employed to prepare certain measures believed to be for the general good. Their amendments were mere suggestions until they had passed the ordeal of the Senate and Assembly, and it was only after they had assumed the character of concurrent resolutions of both Houses that they had made any real advance to the position of constitutional amendments.

The only question, therefore, at all affecting the validity of the amendments as now agreed to, is were all the amendments submitted to the people approved by the Legislature of 1873, and the succeeding one of 1874. In regard to ten out of the eleven proposals submitted to the people, there is not the shadow of a doubt upon this point. The objection to the validity of one of the amendments—the second on the printed ballot, and referring to "the Legislature and its organization"—rests upon a mere technical quibble which the Court of Appeals would be very unlikely to sustain. It is simply this: In Article III. as amended by the Legislature of 1873, the fourth section was left imperfect by the omission of any provision regarding the reapportionment of Senate districts after the next State census. The Legislature of 1874 simply dropped the section from the list of amendments altogether, leaving the ground to be covered, as it is amply, by the Constitution as it stands. This omission does not alter the fact that all the amendments now adopted by the people have been agreed to by two successive Legislatures, and the mere omission of a single section cannot, on any broad, or, indeed, safe, construction of the law, invalidate the other amended sections of the article in question. The changes made in section five of that article are chiefly verbal. Section six is amended so as to give each member of the Legislature an annual salary of $1,500, a mileage allowance of $1 per ten miles, going and returning, once in each session, and an extra allowance of $10 a day when engaged on the trial of impeachments. Section 7 is amended by adding to the list of civil appointments which may not be received by members of the Legislature during the time for which they are elected, one "from any City Government." Section 8 is amended by disqualifying from election as member of the Legislature any person holding a Federal or municipal office within 100 days from the date of the election.

What is called on the ballots, part second of the amended Article III. contains seven new and two transposed sections. The first of these forbids the inclusion of old into new laws, unless by actual insertion. The second forbids the passing of local or private bills in thirteen specified cases, with which our readers are already familiar. The third forbids the auditing or allowing by the Legislature of any private account against the State. The fourth is Section 13 of Article VII. of the existing Constitution merely transposed, and the fifth is Section 14 of the same article transposed and slightly modified. The sixth refers to the election of County Boards of Supervisors, but incidentally confirms the constitutionality of our City and County Consolidation act. The seventh, eighth, and ninth are formal and supplementary to the preceding, only the eighth of the series forbids either Legislature, Common Council, or Board of Supervisors to grant any extra compensation to "any public officer, servant, agent, or contractor."

The first section of Article IV. is amended so as to extend the term of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elected in 1876 and following elections to three years. Section 4 as amended prohibits the "Legislature, when convened in extraordinary session, from acting upon any subject not recommended by the Governor. It increases the Governor's salary from the present legal allowance of $4,000 to $10,000 a year, and requires "a suitable and furnished Executive residence" to be provided for his use. Section 8 is amended to give the Lieutenant Governor $5,000 a year. Section 9 is amended by the addition of the following very important provisions: A bill to become a law after the adjournment of the Legislature must be approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment. The Governor may veto certain items of an appropriation bill without vetoing the entire bill.

The third section of Article VII. is amended by adding to it a prohibition against making extra allowances to canal contractors. Section 6 is amended to enable the State to dispose of nine minor canals and river improvements whose expenditures exceed their income, and reserves only the four largest canals of the State as a perpetual possession of the State. Two new sections are added to Article VII., making the Sinking Funds inalienable, and forbidding any State authority from auditing or allowing claims barred by the statute of limitations.

Article VIII. is amended by the insertion in its fourth section of a provision requiring a general law to be passed for the uniform incorporation of savings banks, forbidding such institutions to have any capital stock, prohibiting their trustees from having any interest whatever in the profits of the institution with which they are connected, and prohibiting either trustees or directors from being interested in the loans of savings banks. Two new sections are added, forbidding the loaning of the credit of the State to corporations or private undertakings, and making the like proviso in regard to the credit of counties, cities, towns, and villages. A section is added to Article X., prohibiting any officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution from receiving additional compensation. The official oath prescribed under Article XII is amended by the addition of a declaration for elective officers to the effect that they have used no corrupt means to secure their election. A new Article XV is added making the receiving of bribes by any officer serving under the laws of the State a felony, and making the offer or promise of a bribe, whether accepted or not, a felony on the part of the person so offering or promising. If this does not dispose of the noble band of lobbyists, there is certainly no law likely to reach them, for the failure to prosecute such offenders is made a just cause for removing any District Attorney to whose knowledge their offenses may be brought. The new sixteenth article provides that all the amendments—unless that relating to the Governor's term—shall go into effect on the first of January next.

PRACTICAL JOKES.

It may reasonably be doubted whether practical joking can ever be safely recommended as a means of obtaining amusement. Sometimes, among a party of friends well acquainted with each other, a little fun of this kind, in a mild form, may do no great harm; but it is always insecure ground to tread upon. Many a man of easy-going disposition and good temper fires up very readily at a practical joke, and the joker is invariably placed in an awkward position, for he is sure to have been in the wrong. When this hazardous diversion is played off at the expense of one's neighbors or the general public, the practical joker is very likely to have good cause to laugh on the wrong side of his mouth, as the saying goes. The proprietor of the New-York *Herald*—or the editor, if there is any such person—need not, therefore, be greatly surprised if he gets into serious trouble in consequence of the intensely stupid and unfeeling hoax which was practiced upon the public yesterday in the columns of that paper.

The story may have been the production of the accumulated intelligence of the too-famous "intellectual department," or the mere embodiment of some suggestions made at a poker party among a few harum-scarum young men, when the wine was in and the wit was out. It certainly was not drawn up in a hurry, and could not have obtained insertion in the *Herald* without the knowledge and consent of the proprietor or editor—always supposing that this strange newspaper has an editor, which seems rather a violent stretch of the imagination. The subject chosen for the hoax was the tender feeling of parents for their children—a theme which cannot fail at any time to excite the laughter of every properly-conducted young man. To be sure, there may be still some old-fashioned persons left in the world who regard the love of a parent for a child as a sentiment too sacred for jest, and who think, perhaps not without sadness, of the affection which followed them until they were deprived by death of the only true and unalterable friend a man or woman can ever have—a mother. But ideas of this kind, though all very well half a century ago, are altogether out of place among the humorists from whom the *Herald* seems to draw its inspirations. It therefore published the tidings yesterday of an "awful calamity," a "shocking Sabbath carnival of death." The wild beasts had escaped from Central Park, and were still at large in the City. Such an incident was not altogether unlikely to happen, for the animals in the Central Park are confined in the flimsiest cages ever seen, and many a mother has cautioned her nurse not to take the children near the wild beasts. When, therefore, the startling head-lines of the *Herald* were read, natural alarm was felt in many a household. In some cases the children had just gone to school, and without waiting to read through the six columns of this insane jest, parents rushed off to bring back their little ones. Some cases of this kind are described in our correspondence to-day. Ladies took alarm at the mere head lines; and indeed, throughout three or four columns, the narrative is told in an apparently serious vein. No lady would think of reading so many columns of the *Herald* any more than she would think of walking out in the streets at midnight unattended. In either case she would run no inconsiderable risk of being insulted. And for three or four columns, as we have said, the "joke" was carefully hidden. The writer in the *Herald* spoke of the "mutilated body of Annie Thomas, an unfortunate sewing girl," and of a lion which seized four little children "and mangled the delicate little things past all signs of recognition." "I saw," he says, "the dead bodies of Anderson and Hyland," (two of the park-keepers,) "the panther crouched over Hyland's body, gnawing horribly at his head." These pictures of the mangled young children and the dead keepers are irresistibly funny, and cannot fail to make our readers laugh. Still more amusing are the accounts of a lion which was "tugging and crunching at the arms and legs of a corpse, now letting go with his teeth to plant his paws upon the bleeding remains, and snap with his dripping jaws at another beast;" of a leopard which "killed a little child and mutilated several women;" of the deaths of "Annie Thomas and Ellen Schubert;" of a child in a cradle which was burned to a crisp;" "of the African lioness which saturated herself in the blood of eighteen victims, men, women, and children;" of the "dead body of a youth fearfully disfigured about the head and face;" and of the panther which "sprang upon the shoulders of an aged lady, burying his fangs in her neck." If these charming sketches of dead children and dying old ladies do not move the reader to roars of laughter, his sense of fun must be somewhat different from that with which the proprietor or editor of the New-York *Herald* has been endowed.

It is a striking commentary on the curious position which is held by the *Herald* that this disgusting and brutal jest is not likely to lower it much in the estimation of the public. It appears that there may sometimes be an advantage in having no character to lose, for then whatever offenses one may commit, people only shake their heads and ask what else was to be expected? The infamous hoax which appeared in the *Herald* yesterday would hopelessly disgrace any journal which was of reputable standing in the community. For instance, if such a story had been published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES or *Evening Post*, we do not hesitate to say that it would have nearly ruined either of those journals. The many families which now admit them to their homes would have resented so inhuman a deception, and very properly shut their doors against them for the future. But it is not very likely that the *Herald* will suffer, for obvious reasons. It must be regretted, however, that a journal which might of late years have commanded considerable influence, should be regarded by its owners merely as a convenient medium for carrying on after-dinner practical jokes, in violation not only of journalistic propriety and a due respect for the public, but also of common decency and humanity.

A VICTORY FOR IMPERIALISM.

A cable dispatch informs us this morning that in the Department of the Oise the Duke DE MOUCHY, Bonapartist, has been elected to the French Assembly, and that he has received nearly twice as many votes as both his Republican opponents. This election may fairly be regarded as one of the most significant of the series recently held in France. It attracted great attention among the Parisian journals, and in the Republican Party of the country. Two Republicans were in the field. One was an out-and-out Gambettist, as Gambettists were two years since. His name was ANDRE ROUSSELLE, and he had succeeded in winning a peculiarly French crown of political happiness—he had been twice elected to the Council General, and had been set aside by the Government. At the last election in the department he came within 6,000 of the victorious candidate, and he is a very talented, eloquent, fervid, and popular Republican.

Contesting his election was one M. LEVAVASSEUR, a Republican also, but of the most moderate type. Both of these gentlemen, however, were in favor of organizing the Republic definitely—the more moderate being willing to wait till the Septennate is over to put his machinery in operation, the other hinting that circumstances might arise in which the Republic could with advantage be set up in place of the MacMahon contrivance. Neither LEVAVASSEUR nor ROUSSELLE expected to win, but as the Electoral law of France requires the successful candidate to have an absolute majority over all competitors, the Republicans were confident of bringing out votes enough to prevent the election of DE MOUCHY, and at the second trial of combining and electing their representative.

Indeed, of this they had not a particle of doubt. The Republican journals pointed out to their benighted English and American brethren how superior to theirs was the French method of getting at the will of the party. There is no tyranny of the majority possible under it. Every faction of the party produces its candidates; all are voted for; their aggregate vote forms a majority over their common opponent; they all unite on the Republican who has received the most votes, and elect him. Compared with the caucus and convention, it is obvious that the French system has some merit. If it had been in operation in the Essex District, the party there might have got rid of BUTLER without adding a superfluous unit to the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. The weak point in the system, as a means of getting the will of the majority party expressed in action, lies in the possible want of unity at the second election. Thus, we may be sure that if BUTLER had been defeated in an election on the French plan, he never would have followed his rival to the polls to seal his triumph at a second trial. Like most other political machinery, the French method depends for its working on the good faith of all concerned, and when that is wanting no ingenuity will compensate for its absence.

As it turned out, however, the Republican discussion of the virtues and defects of the method was premature, and they discovered on the morrow of the election—no doubt to their utter surprise—that even the combined efforts of both candidates, each appealing to a different portion of the party, had failed to defeat the Bonapartist candidate. The dispatches this morning show that Sunday's election resulted in the receipt by the Duke DE MOUCHY of 60,000 votes, nearly twice as many as were given to both his rivals, one of whom had 17,000, and the other 18,000. This is a signal success for the Imperialists. It is gained in the heart of a region that suffered terribly by the war; and the war has been persistently laid at the door of the Empire. Previous elections, and their own canvass had made the Republicans confident of carrying the election. The issue was distinctly made up very much as it might have been in the later days of the empire, both the Legitimists and the Orleanists abstaining from presenting separate candidates. That, under all these circumstances, the Bonapartist candidate should have been chosen by so overwhelming a vote shows that in this important department, at least, a majority of the people are not contented with the MacMahon régime, and that they are more inclined to rapid and decisive methods of dealing with it than to patience. For if Bonapartism means anything in France, whatever its pledges may be, it means a resort to the *coup d'état* or to the *plébiscite*. The Imperialists talk of waiting for MACMAHON'S seven years to expire. But they will only wait till they are able to take the reins in their own hands.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND HIS CONGRESS.

"MANNING, thank God, is better. We can ill afford to lose such as he." So wrote the late Bishop WILBERFORCE to a friend thirty years ago, when the titular Archbishop of Westminster was Archdeacon of Chichester, in the Church of England. Though not lost to the world, he became within a few years from the date of the Bishop's letter lost to that church of which his friend, Dr. WILBERFORCE, continued to the end so zealous and loyal a son. In April, 1851, he was received into the fold of Rome, and soon after admitted to the priesthood. For so great a prize no position was too eminent, and within four years of his joining her communion, he succeeded Dr. WISEMAN as Archbishop of Westminster.

Dr. MANNING is probably the most important accession to the ranks of the Pope during the present generation. His intellectual powers may be inferior to those of Dr. NEWMAN, but his personal influence is greater. He is more endowed with St. Paul's power of being all things to all men. The son of a wealthy member of Parliament, he enjoyed from the outset all the advantages of an English gentleman in the way of education and surroundings, and passed from Harrow to Baliol College, Oxford. In his present position he derives great advantage from these antecedents. While his predecessor was educated in Ireland and at a small Catholic college in the north of England, Dr. MANNING on the other hand passed his youth among those who were destined largely to lead public opinion in his country. He thus brings to his present office an exact knowledge of the tastes, temper, and tendencies of thought of that great educated middle class which really governs public opinion in his country, such as Dr. WISEMAN could not have attained. No doubt Rome had great services from him in view when she appointed him her representative in that country in which it has always been her special aim to regain a commanding influence, and the Catholic congress now announced in London could scarcely be intrusted to abler hands.

It has been an object with Dr. MANNING to win over all classes to his office and Church by marked attention to unsectarian beneficent interests. Thus, no one has been more hearty in his efforts to diminish the curse of drunkenness. Sunday funerals have been at his instance stopped among Roman Catholics, on the ground that they prevented undertakers and their men enjoying rest on that day; and many other well meant acts of his might be mentioned which have tended to cause those most opposed to him in points of faith and dogma to regard him as a valuable fellow-worker in the work of law, order, and morality. Add to this the deep and wide affection entertained for him by his former brethren in the Church of England, the intense sanctity and self-denial of his life, his charming manners, and lastly his appearance, the very ideal not of a sour ascetic, but of a man whose life is one of "patience and abnegation of self and devotion to others," and we have before us a man than whom the Pope has no more potent servant.

The fact of the great international congress being held in London, is highly significant. It points to the policy of Rome to concentrate her forces on a Protestant stronghold, but though some outworks may be taken, the citadel is unassailable. "Silly women led captive," albeit duchesses, and a few feeble-minded men, albeit millionaire peers, do not amount to much in the process of converting the country. Roman Catholicism takes no hold of the great middle and poorer classes. In the last Parliament we believe that there was latterly not a single English or Scotch constituency represented by a member of the Church of Rome, and we doubt whether she is better represented in the present. Even the uncle of the Duke of NORFOLK—a man eminently qualified for a seat in the House of Commons—found himself, after his nephew's pocket-borough was disfranchised, without the prospect of a seat, and was solaced with a peerage. That Prince BISMARCK'S trenchant policy would produce a reaction in favor of Rome—a reaction stimulated by the hatred of France toward him—all must have foreseen, and it has doubtless had its effect in arousing the zeal of English Catholics; but that Roman Catholicism will, in England, regain any really powerful ascendency, charm MANNINGS and CAPELS never so wisely, we do not for a moment believe; for it is a faith whose influence can never be dominant in a country where men's minds have once been thoroughly emancipated from its thraldom, and where press and people are free.

A HEARTLESS PRACTICAL JOKE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two of my children had just left my house yesterday when I took up the *Herald* and saw in it the statement about the escape of the wild beasts. I read only the heading and a few lines down—sufficient to show that a great disaster had taken place, but not to discover that the whole thing was a joke got up by the intelligent managers of the *Herald*.

What can be thought of any man who can see anything funny in this attempt to play upon the fears of women and children? Such attempts at wit may do well enough for a hard-drinking party at a club dinner, but is it not shameful to see them practiced at the expense of the whole body of the public? I knew old Mr. Bennett very well, and I am quite sure that in the last fifteen years of his life at least, this disgraceful outrage would never have been permitted in the *Herald*. I, for my part, shall never allow the paper to come into my house again. Yours, truly, R. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have, as an old reader and regular subscriber, learned to look to your paper for the prompt redress of any outrage upon public security, peace, and honor. The fraud of the Tweed Ring was not less an insult to every honest citizen than is the infamous fiction of the *Herald* to-day to every sympathetic heart and peaceful home. I feel that your columns will give fitting rebuke to your contemporary, but I wish, with hundreds of others you will doubtless hear from, to assure you that no comment, however scathing, will exaggerate public feeling on the subject. Every subscriber of the *Herald* I have yet conversed with has determined to discontinue that paper.

Yours truly, A. G. HEATON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Fired with indignation at the revolting heartlessness and cruelty of publishing such a fabrication as that which appears in the New-York *Herald* of to-day, under the head of "Awful Calamity," I venture to ask that this letter be published as the voice of one out of thousands of others who have this day been shocked and terrified by so inexcusable a hoax. Thousands of our people entered their emphatic protest when, after reading with a thrill of horror this diabolical concoction, a moral is sought to be pointed out by its writer, as if this were sufficient justification for the fear and trembling it entailed on all who read it. It is to be hoped that the people will unite in crying this sort of thing down. If this article was meant to be funny, I, as well as hundreds of others, fail to see where the laugh comes in. FREDERICK CUSHMAN,

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The age in which we live, though one of such grandeur in point of opportunity and liberal thought, has justly been called the age of sensation. In the pulpit, the press, and the literature of the day we see too often this tendency to feed the thought of the times with the vilest fabrications, but it remained for the New-York *Herald* to cap the climax this morning by a production which fully justifies its usual sensational character. In an article covering an entire page it describes a terrible catastrophe, mentioning names of killed and wounded, picturing scenes of suffering and horror, and then at the close declares the whole to be a fabrication—a thought suggestive of what might be, with a sickly moral of a few lines in length. It seems to me a very poor joke to take the time and excite the sympathies of the people over such narrations, when the world is so full of real sorrow and suffering that the great heart of the people needs to be impelled toward generous charity, rather than hardened by the reaction which ever follows such absurd freaks of the imagination. It is bad enough to have the minds of our youth influenced by the trashy literature which floods the land without meeting with it in a paper which is introduced into our family circles.

MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1874. E. W. G.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Herald*, in this morning's issue, after minutely narrating a tale, sufficient to turn one's blood cold, of the breaking loose of the wild beasts connected with Central Park, and the death of a number of persons in consequence, coolly informs its readers at the end that there is not a word of truth in the whole narrative. The publication of the article referred to was a piece of folly of which the *Herald* should be ashamed. It is clear that the *Herald* wholly fails to distinguish between legitimate sensation and wholesale fabrication.

A well-known gentleman of this City, who has taken the *Herald* for a number of years, after perusing the tale of horror, declared to me that he would never permit another copy of it to be read in his house. Others have expressed themselves in terms of strong disgust.

A READER OF THE HERALD.

MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there any law that will reach the perpetrators of such an infamous outrage on the public as the canard in this morning's *Herald*? I write as a father and husband. The distress occasioned in my house could not be paid for by ten thousand *Heralds*. My children had started for school about ten minutes before we saw this monstrous joke. A carriage was sent for at once to go after them, my wife trembling lest they should be already killed. I had read aloud part of this long rigmarole when, glancing at the last paragraph, I saw the explanation. My wife says she will not have such a paper in the house again, and has ordered it stopped.

AN INDIGNANT FATHER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How can I find words to tell you of my extreme disgust at the *Herald's* extraordinary invention of this morning? Allow me to tell the genius who concocted this fine scheme for frightening all those thousands who live out of town, and who have friends there, the effect his news (!) had upon at least one household. Perhaps the gentlemen of the City and elsewhere discovered the hoax sooner than we ladies, who do not know the customs of newspaper men, and where they and their political friends spend their time on Sunday afternoons, and who even are credulous enough to think it possible for Lester Wallack to be at hand, and brave enough to stand and fire. To us it was as certainly cruel as if it had happened—more so, as it was an unnecessary fright, which shocked us more than you can perhaps imagine. One of my kinsfolk has been made almost ill from the nervous terror the horrible story aroused. Every face in the room was white when I reached the last paragraph, and all felt sick at heart at the appalling tale. To more than one family will this bring horror and dread, perhaps actual illness, for women are not made to be the butts of such practical jokes.

To the man who was contemptible enough to write this thing I can say nothing; to the paper which published it I could wish to say much. How such a journal, considering itself at least equal to any of its contemporaries, could so debase itself I cannot comprehend. Perhaps my letter, which will probably be one among many of such purport, will serve as a dainty morsel for the author of this "Divine Comedy" to roll under his tongue. Perhaps his article has evoked in such epistles the very reward he desired. In such case I am willing to award him my share of intense disgust and extreme contempt, and wish him joy of it.

MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1874. PERTH AMBOY.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE NAVAL EXAMINING AND RETIRING BOARDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Naval Examining and Retiring Boards resume their daily sessions at the Navy Department on Tuesday, the 10th inst. No officer below the grade of captain can be promoted to a higher grade until recommended by the above boards. The officers comprising the boards are: Commodore Nicholson, President; Commander Caldwell, Commander Febiger, Medical Inspector Peck, Surgeon Kindleberger, members.

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

The President has directed the consolidation of the First and Second Virginia Internal Revenue Districts, retaining as Collector of the new First District George O. Richards, late Collector of the Second District. James G. Ramsey has been appointed Collector of the Sixth North Carolina District, vice J. J. Martin. J. F. Hoyt is appointed Collector of the First Illinois District, vice Samuel A. Irvine, deceased. The latter appointment is in conformity with the civil service rules. Mr. Hoyt has been acting Collector since the death of Mr. Irvine.

REDEMPTION.

There are several national banks which have failed to reimburse the National Bank Redemption Agency for their notes redeemed and whose five per cent. deposit has been exhausted. The Treasurer has notified them that unless their accounts are made good by a certain day their notes will be thrown out when presented for redemption.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $16,432,602; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,290,000; coin, including $21,135,300 in coin certificates, $83,212,789; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $663,124.

NEW BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized the organization of the Caverna National Bank at Caverna, Ky.; the Second National Bank of Monmouth, Ill.; and the First National Bank of Aspola, Ill., each with a capital of $50,000.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Augustine A. Fletcher, Postmaster at Marrietta, Ga. He also signed the commission of Timothy H. Scanlon, as Postmaster at Houston, Texas.

The President to-day appointed John W. Fuller Collector of Customs for the District of Miami, Ohio, vice Patrick Slevin, resigned.

LIGHT-HOUSE NOTICE.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Nov. 20 a light will be shown from the light house recently erected on Lake Superior, at the entrance to Portage Lake ship canal. The light will be a fixed white one, and should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel ten feet above the sea, fourteen statute miles. The structure is a two-story brick building, having a square tower on the canal front thirty feet high. The tower is surmounted by an octagonal lantern of iron, painted black. The color of the building is red, the color of the brick. The approximate position of the light house, as taken from the lake survey charts, is as follows: Latitude 47° 14′ north and longitude 88° 27′ west.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Verdi's melodious and highly-dramatic opera of "Ernani," was last evening added to this season's repertoire of the Academy of Music. The performance, though it did not call into requisition the strongest artists of Mr. Strakosch's company, was very good, and, at one point, more enthusiasm was awakened than any incident, except Mlle. Albani's most remarkable efforts, has this year excited. Mlle. Maresi, who yesterday made her first appearance since the Spring series of recitals, personated *Elvira*, and did so pleasantly and efficiently. Neither Mlle. Maresi's singing nor her acting are stamped by great intelligence, but her voice is fresh and resonant; she executes with fluency, is correct as to intonation, and is not ill at ease upon the stage. The merits of her representation of *Elvira* may be inferred from this. Mlle. Maresi never startled the audience, but won frequent applause by easy and accurate vocalization, and seconded ably the baritone and the tenor in the fine duets allotted to them. The most striking effort of the evening was Signor Del Puente's *Carlo*. We can hardly accord to it the praise of originality, for it was a close copy of M. Maurel's magnificent picture of the Spanish monarch, and, like all copies, easily distinguishable from the original; but, it being admitted that the French singer's personation was perfection, one could not reasonably ask that Signor Del Puente should set his ambition higher than to emulate the excellences of his predecessor. Even to approach such work as Signor Maurel's in this opera is to achieve much, and Signor Del Puente, thanks to a rich voice, considerable talent, and a handsome physique, approved himself no unworthy successor of that eminent artist. His earliest impression was produced in the duo with *Elvira* in the first act, and, while we missed from his share of the finale of the second act, as indeed throughout the night, the significance with which, by means of accent and attitude, M. Maurel endowed each passage assigned to the baritone in the finale of the second act ("Vedi com' il buon vegliardo,") as well as every note of "O de' verd' anni," and of "O sommo Carlo." Signor Del Puente recited every one of these numbers with much sentiment and warmth of tone. He dragged the time of "Vieni meco," we observed, and that of the opening bars of the grand finale of the third act might also have been quickened to advantage. The telling character of the latter piece, however, was unimpaired, and, after its interpretation, the applause was so unanimous, hearty, and prolonged that its repetition had to be entered upon. A general recall followed the fall of the curtain. Signor Carpi, as announced, was *Ernani*, and was vocally quite equal to the exigencies of the part. Unluckily Signor Carpi, who was cold enough in manner at the outset of the season, has been steadily growing colder ever since, and, yesterday, exhibited the animation of an iceberg. Signor Fiorini, we have only to say further, was an adequate representative of *Silva*, and ought to be mentioned, in truth, as a performer who improves vastly on acquaintance. The chorus and orchestra were, as usual, well in hand, Mr. Behrens, who constantly turns up in unexpected places, and appears fitted by nature and talent to fill any post, officiating as conductor. To-morrow, Mlle. Albani sings in "Lucia."

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The sale of reserved seats for the Brooklyn Philharmonic Concerts takes place at the Academy of Music this morning. The announcements for the season are very promising, and the success of the series of entertainments to be entered upon by a public rehearsal, Nov. 25, seems assured.

BRIEF MENTION.

The first of Mr. J. N. Pattison's lectures on music, with illustrations, may be attended at De Garmo's rooms, in Fourteenth street, this evening. The concert of the Mendelssohn Quintet Club, of Boston, is also set down for to-night; it takes place at the Church of the Disciples. The charitable may enjoy a concert by "Old Folks," given in aid of the "Chapin Home for the Aged and the Infirm," at Dr. Chapin's Church.

DRAMATIC.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

If our audiences here are accustomed to speed the parting guest with no stinted fervor, their welcome for a favorite who returns to the stage which he or she has honored is equally gracious, and as thoroughly sincere. So it was last night in the case of Mr. Jefferson, who entered upon a limited engagement at Booth's. Mr. Jefferson appeared in his famous rôle of *Rip Van Winkle*. There seems to be an abiding freshness in the drama which Mr. Boucicault has constructed out of Washington Irving's celebrated legend of Sleepy Hollow. The breath of the Catskills seems to hover about it, while its quaint legendary character gives it an interest almost antique. It has the flavor of a remote period, and, in truth, is a product of a time when in this new land of ours the world may be said to have been fresh and golden. Mr. Jefferson's celebrated portraiture of *Rip Van Winkle* has now reached that position in the public esteem when additional eulogy would but over-adorn it, and when comment appears to be exhausted. Perhaps it may be best described as in direct antagonism to those performances represented by the author of the "Dunciad" as "not touched by nature and not reached by art." Here is a portrayal in which both nature and art play their parts, each retaining its own symmetry, and each joined to the other in fair and harmonious proportions. Then, for the mingling of emotions which are not usually credited with much kinship, Mr. Jefferson's achievement has but few parallels on the stage. One does not know whether to admire more the humor or the pathos of his acting. The one is so spontaneous, so subtle, and so delicately shaded, and the other so intense without robustness, and so earnest without demonstration, while the line between them is so slight, that admiration is just divided and analytical criticism set at naught. When the two philosophers of old contemplated the spectacle of life, and one burst into laughter, while the other was dissolved in tears, they were both more nearly right than people are generally disposed to believe. The well-springs of opposite emotions lie more closely together than is generally supposed, and it is not, therefore, altogether a matter of wonder that artists like Mr. Jefferson can so blend the waters of the twin fountains of Hippocrene that one can almost quaff of both from a single chalice. The splendid performance of last night was greeted with the wonted plaudits. It is satisfactory to be able to record that Mr. Jefferson received intelligent support from the company as a whole, and that he was aided by Miss Mary Wells, particularly, in one of those excellent character portraitures to which she has accustomed the frequenters of Booth's. The setting of the drama was beyond cavil, and the scenery appropriate and accurate. "Rip Van Winkle" will be given until Saturday evening, which is one of the "off" nights of Mr. Jefferson's engagement. Miss Kate Field will then make a first appearance in drama in Mr. Tom Taylor's adaptation from Mr. Charles Reade's novel, "Masks and Faces."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Masks and Faces" will be represented at this house to-night. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Fisher's personation of *Triplet* is one of the finest pieces of acting to be witnessed at the present day, and that, in *Triplet's* absence from the stage, the eye can rest with delight upon the comely face and rich toilets of Miss Fanny Davenport, who will this evening essay the part of *Peg Woffington*.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

An historical military drama, entitled "Donald McKay, the Hero of the Modoc War," was produced at this establishment last evening, with Mr. Oliver Doud Byron in the titular rôle, to which he is physically well fitted, and which he played with a good deal of rough vigor. Mrs. Byron appeared as *Isabella*, a white captive, and Mr. Sheldon made the most of the little part of *Daniel Hartshorne*. In the first act the scene is laid at the foot of Mount Shasta, and in the second in the parlor of the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco. In the fourth act a grand military procession takes place, in which the band of the Eighty-fourth Regiment is introduced. The scene of the concluding act is the Lava Beds, where a terrific battle occurs, concluding with the victory of McKay, and the extermination of the Modocs. The play was witnessed last evening by a very large audience, and was favorably received. At the daily matinées at Wood's the comedy of "Hot Coals" is acted, Mr. Leffingwell filling the part of *Bonnefoi*, a silk merchant.

MISS WEBB'S COSTUME READINGS.

To-morrow evening Miss Laura S. Webb will give a grand costume reading at the Union League Club Theatre. She will be assisted by Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa and other artists. Miss Webb is a lady of culture, and well known as a writer of prose and verse. She is soon, we learn, to issue a volume of poems and prose sketches, descriptive of the South, the land of her birth. Her readings are commended to attention by William Cullen Bryant, Esq., and by other distinguished persons.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

OPENING MEETING FOR THE ENSUING SEASON—THE POACHERS TO BE VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED.

The first Fall meeting of the Association for the Protection of Game was held last night at the residence of the President, Royal Phelps, Esq. A large number of members were in attendance, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Phelps. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, held in May, the Secretary read the correspondence which had taken place in the interim with different game-protecting associations throughout the country, particularizing the Game and Fish League of New-Hampshire, Maryland Association for the Protection and Preservation of Game and Fish, the New-Jersey Commissioners of Fisheries, and the Worcester (Mass.) Sportsmen's Club.

The President reported that, in compliance with the resolution of the club, the committee to whom was referred the subject of uniformity of Game laws in different States, had had the documents in relation thereto printed and sent to ninety-three game-protecting organizations in different parts of the country, suggesting the holding of a national convention in this City in the month of November. Very soon after they had done this, however, the State Association called a convention for the 9th of September, at Niagara Falls, for the same purpose, and the committee thereupon felt constrained, as a subordinate organization, to suspend all further action, not doubting that the State organization would realize the responsibility which now rests on its shoulders, to see this all important subject properly attended to, until it is carried to a successful issue.

Mr. Charles Halleck, of *Forest and Stream*, said that while the association did not think the Niagara Convention was composed of the very best materials in the countr , and inasmuch as the representation and the number of voters for officers was so small, (being only thirty-two,) while the number of States and Territories was forty-six, it could scarcely be considered a national convention. While they considered the President and several of the officers men of high intelligence, they thought the matter might be placed in better hands, but did not want to appear antagonistic to the other body. He therefore begged to concur in the remarks of the Chairman, recommending that the committee be discharged. The committee were then discharged, on motion of the Chair.

The President reported that the jury in the suit against Cappell and Storer, charged with having in their possession forty trout during the closed season, had rendered a verdict against the association, and that an appeal had been taken to a higher court. The President stated that he had good reason for believing that the jury gave a verdict for the defendant simply because of the severity of the penalty, viz.: $1,000 for the forty trout or, in case of failure to pay the fine, *one thousand days' imprisonment.*

The Treasurer was ordered to place $2,500 at the disposal of the Executive Committee for expenses of detectives' rewards and prosecutions during the present season. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the association: Messrs. Gouverneur Morris, Dr. Walter R. F. Day, Benjamin H. Bonney, Henry C. Carey, Martin Van Buren, Mathias Nichol, and Gov. Dix, (honorary member.) The by-laws were amended so as to make the entrance fee $50, instead of $25, as heretofore, the annual dues ($10) remaining the same, and limiting the number of members to 100.

The meeting then adjourned, and the members were marshaled by Mr. Phelps into the supper-room, where all the delicacies of the season had been prepared. Toasts, speeches, and anecdotes of field and stream were freely indulged in, and the festivities were kept up until an advanced hour.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

For some weeks past Mr. John W. Carroll, of Wallack's Theatre, having attributed to the authorship or suggestion of Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., several references of an unkind character in the form of inquiries to weekly newspapers, limited his intercourse with Mr. Thorne to bowing. Yesterday at 4:45 P. M., as Mr. Carroll, in company with two friends, was passing up Broadway, and had reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he met Mr. Thorne at the corner of Twenty-third street. Mr. Thorne spoke to Mr. Carroll, but Mr. Carroll only bowed and proceeded, whereupon Mr. Thorne, following Mr. Carroll, asked him whether he laid the articles he objected to to his (Thorne's) charge. Mr. Carroll answered that if they were not written by, they at all events "emanated from, him." A brief interchange of words ensued, and was suddenly closed by Mr. Thorne striking Mr. Carroll a blow in the face. Several witnesses of the occurrence rushed forth from the hotel, and advised Mr. Carroll, who, though a large and powerful man, made no endeavor to retaliate, preferring to place his case in the hands of a lawyer, to cause the immediate arrest of his assailant. Mr. Carroll, with a police officer pursued Mr. Thorne and reached, directly after him, a saloon opposite the Park Theatre, but, on entering, found that Mr. Thorne had escaped by a rear entrance. In order not to interfere with the performance at the Union Square Theatre, Mr. Carroll then determined to take no further action in the matter until this morning, when, it is understood, a warrant will be asked for Mr. Thorne's apprehension.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

We learn that the labors of the Bureau of Charities have come to an end for the present, and that a meeting of the subscribers will be held shortly to determine the future course to be pursued. We fear that owing to the absence of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in Europe, and other causes, there is little hope of the present committee continuing their good work; but it is possible their functions may be transferred to a fresh committee, organized on a different basis, and embracing representatives of the principal charitable societies of this City. The report and directory will be ready for issue simultaneously in a few days.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

In August, 1873, Emperor William sent, through Dr. Schaff, then honorary and acting Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, his cordial greetings and best wishes to the meeting of the General Conference of the Alliance, to be held in the City of New-York in October following, together with the assurance of his deep interest in the great cause of Christian union. It was, therefore, quite proper that the Executive Committee should send to the Emperor, through Dr. Schaff, a copy of the official proceedings of that memorable conference. The Emperor promptly acknowledged the receipt, and ordered the German Ambassador in Washington to write the following letter, which (with the permission of Baron Von Schloezer) is published as a matter of public interest:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1874.

REVEREND SIR: You have had the courtesy of sending to His Majesty the Emperor the proceedings of the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance held in New-York, October last. It has pleased His Majesty to express his satisfaction with the rich results of that conference, and to accept with great interest the volume as a witness of evangelical faith, brotherly harmony, and Christian love. His Majesty has accordingly commanded me to express his thankfulness to you. In complying with the command of my Sovereign, I take the opportunity of assuring you, reverend Sir, of my profound esteem. SCHLOEZER, Imperial Minister.

REV. DR. SCHAFF, Vice President of the American Evangelical Alliance, New-York.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

The President of the Butter and Cheese Exchange yesterday recived a package of Danish butter which was packed in tin more than seventeen months ago, and was, notwithstanding, in prime condition. The package came from Bolivia, where it had been sent from London, and was accompanied by a note addressed to the New-York butter and cheese merchants, asking if as good a quality of butter could be produced here; and, if so, that New-York would soon have control of the trade of the South American markets, as the cost was too great to get their butter direct from London. At a meeting of merchants held yesterday it was decided that as good quality of butter could be made here, and steps will be at once taken to secure control of the South American trade. Wood has heretofore been almost exclusively used for packing purposes, but it is to be superseded by tin, which has been tested and found in every way to be superior to wood. It is cheaper and lighter, and can be handled more easily. The butter Mr. Fairfield received this morning was packed in tin, which was not rusty in the least, although it had been shipped from Denmark to London, from London to Bolivia, and from Bolivia ot this City.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

An annual chess tournament was inaugurated yesterday by the New-York Down-town Chess Club at the Café Cosmopolitan, situated on Second avenue, near Houston street. Thus far twenty-two entries have been made by some of the most expert chess-players of the City, and the roll will remain open for further entries until Saturday. The rules adopted are those laid down by the late Vienna chess tournament. The competitors have been divided into six classes. The first class players have to give to the second class the odds of the pawn and one move; to the third class, a pawn and two moves; to the fourth class, a knight; to the fifth, a rook; and to the sixth, a rook, pawn, and two moves. Each competitor has to play one match with each of the others. A match consists of three games, and for each match one week's time is allowed. The tournament will occupy five or six weeks, and at the close of the contest five prizes will be awarded. Six games were played yesterday, Messrs. Griffiin, Schrader, Lippman, Greenberger, Spencer, and Rosenblatt being the winners. The Down Town Chess Club has been in existence some four years, and numbers about eighty members, including a number of expert chess-players.

FRANCE.

THREATENED SCHISM IN THE FRENCH REFORM CHURCH.

LONDON, Nov. 10—6 A. M.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that a schism in the French Reformed Church is imminent. The Minister of Public Instruction yesterday refused to reconsider his decision against the legality of the consistories erected by the liberal branch of the church which declines to accept the Confession of Faith promulgated by the synod of 1872. The Liberals claim the right to form a separate church, equally entitled to State aid and recognition. The French Cabinet will consider and finally decide the question.

ITALY.

LATER ELECTION RETURNS.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The official returns fully confirm the success of the Government in the elections. Ministerial candidates have been elected in 356 out of 500 districts.

CENTRAL ASIA.

THE RUSSIANS STRENGTHENING THEIR FLOTILLA ON THE SEA OF ARAL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Russian Government has ordered eighteen iron sloops for its flotilla in the sea of Aral, and two light-draft steamers for service on the Amu-Darya River.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high off the South Atlantic Coast, and low in Northern New-England; south or west winds and generally clear weather prevailed in the Gulf States and in the Districts on the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has fallen in the Middle States, and thence westward over the Lake region, with clear weather near Lakes Erie and Ontario, and increased cloudiness near Lake Michigan; generally clear weather, and lower temperature prevail in the Ohio Valley, and the North-west; light rains are reported from Tennessee.

The rivers have remained stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear and warmer weather will prevail, with south-east to south-west winds, slight changes in the barometer, followed by lower temperature and variable winds in the Western Gulf.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, generally clear weather, south-west to north-west winds, followed by lower temperature and stationary or rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clearing and cooler weather, with light winds and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and the North-west, partly cloudy weather and lower temperature, with north or west winds and rising barometer.

The temperature of the Canal regions of New-York and Pennsylvania will remain above freezing.

MOUNTAIN FIRES.

THE HILLS OF DELAWARE AND ULSTER COUNTIES ON FIRE—COMPARATIVELY SLIGHT DAMAGE—A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Ulster County, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874.

The fires are raging quite extensively in nearly all of the forests in this county and Delaware, but though thousands of acres of land have been run over by the flames, a small amount of damage has been done when compared with that caused by fires of past years. But little wood has been cut, and a small amount of bark peeled this year, because of the stringency of the money market, so the fire has had a full sweep without burning anything else than underbrush, leaves, and decayed or fallen timber. Standing timber, though scorched, is seldom damaged to any great extent. These fires, no doubt, are caused by hunters who use wads of paper and old rags, which are fired by the discharge of the gun. The fire is communicated to the leaves, where it may smoulder a day or two and then burst out with great fury and run up the sides of the mountains with the speed of a race horse. There is an unusually thick bottom of leaves this Fall which burns like tinder, and besides, being light, is liable to be carried in bunches a great distance by the wind, causing a fresh fire when it drops to the ground.

When the wind blows strongly at night there is perhaps no more brilliant spectacle than that presented by one of these mountains wrapt as it were in flames. A few nights ago, while in Watson Hollow, I had the good luck to see one of these mountains on fire. It is called the Tice Tenike Mountain, and is over three thousand feet high, standing directly across the head of the hollow. The north side, covering many hundreds of acres of wood land, was nearly all on fire. The wind blew fiercely in the hollow, and as the gusts swept up the mountain the flames were carried upward hundreds of feet, while the sparks flew out on the night air in volumes. Sometimes the wind whirled in the air a bunch of lighted leaves. It would circle about to a great height, and then drop in pieces, being scattered like the sparks from a bursting rocket. It was a beautiful sight, and a much finer display of fire-works than artificial exhibitions.

FOREST FIRES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9.—A great forest fire has been raging in the vicinity of Hatfield for a week past, but is now under control. About 600 acres of timber-land has been burned over, the loss being about $20,000.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION—THE PRAYER OF THE VICTIM.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 9.—On Oct. 29 last, Joseph Robbins, bridge watchman at Kaskaskia River, on the Vandalia Railroad, was murdered, and Nathan Burgess, a neighbor, was arrested, and the evidence against him was so strong that he made the following confession in open court:

"I knew the Vandalia pay car had passed that afternoon and had paid Robbins his month's wages. I got that shot-gun and went to the bridge. As I approached the watch-house I saw through the window Robbins sitting inside; his shoulders and head only could be seen. I raised the gun and fired. I then hesitated a few minutes to listen if the report of the gun had aroused any one. I then went up to the watch-house door and found Robbins on his knees praying. I plainly heard him say, 'Oh God, have mercy on the one who did this. Spare him for Jesus' sake.' I was horrified, and turned and ran. I din't know where. I did not enter the house, nor touch the door. His words haunt me still."

The amount for which Robbins was murdered was $31 50. There is great excitement in Fayette County, and threats are made of lynching Burgess.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, "the blind man eloquent," intends to enter the lecture field the coming season. He has prepared several new and very interesting lectures, and is now ready to make engagements with lyceums or societies desiring his services. It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that Mr. Milburn is one of the most popular and effective lecturers in the country, and that wherever he goes he always gives the greatest satisfaction. His address is Post Office Box No. 1,344 New-York City.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hohenstaufen, from Bremen Oct. 24, and Southampton Oct. 27, reached this port yesterday morning, with the regular English and Continental mails to those dates.

TRANSPORTATION.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 9.—About 100 prominent Vermont gentlemen will arrive to-morrow to consider the development and extension of the transportation business here. The Board of Trade will receive them and a general inspection of railroads, wharves, factories, &c., will take place.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

NINTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE OFFICERS' UNION.

THE LIBRARY IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION—SPEECHES BY VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, AND OTHERS.

The ninth annual dinner of the Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association took place last evening, under the same happy influences which distinguished its former gatherings. The large dinner hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the entire surroundings of the festivities were calculated to promote the utmost good feeling. Mr. C. D. Borden, President of the Officers' Union, presided, and among the distinguished gentlemen present were Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States; Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, A. T. Stewart, Judge Brady, William E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Stewart L. Woodford, David M. Stone, Abram S. Hewitt, Recorder John K. Hackett, Algernon S. Sullivan, Judge Henry Hilton, Isaac H. Bailey, Erastus Brooks, Richard Schell, William H. Wickham, David Dudley Field, Judge Bosworth, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Oliver Harriman, H. B. Claflin, John Taylor Johnston, Col. Richard Lathers, William W. Wright, William H. Scott, S. Hastings Grant, A. W. Shearman, Elijah Ward, Charles F. Allen, John F. Halsted, Cyrus Clark, Charles H. Patrick, James H. Percival, and William H. Guion, Jr.

After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman welcomed the guests and directed attention to the beneficent objects of the Association, which now contained in its library more than 150,000 books, and whose subscription list included 10,000 names. He sketched the rise and progress of the library from its infancy to its present position of usefulness and eminence, and claimed that its present necessity was a new building, which would insure them against fire. To attain this desideratum he appointed a committee of three to determine upon a committee of twelve to determine upon such action as might be necessary to secure the purpose indicated. He then proposed the first toast of the evening, "The Day we Celebrate," coupling with it the name of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford.

Mr. Woodford was received with cheers. He alluded in a pleasant manner to the singular inappropriateness of connecting his name with the toast of a library, asserting that his whole collection consisted of a few old law-books which he had but partially read, and a few treatises on politics which since last Tuesday he had carefully put away. [Laughter.] He was glad he had resigned six weeks before the election, [continued laughter,] and he was fortunate that the toast did not require any political response. He would leave to the Governor elect any appropriate essay on centralization, or to his Excellency Vice President Wilson any suitable remarks in regard to a third term, or Mr. Dodge could discourse on the revenue law, while Mr. Hewitt could talk to them about free trade. [Laughter.] He deemed the cultivation of the masses which a good library produced the best gift of a free people, and he looked forward to the period when the merchant would be the best-cultured and broadest-headed, as he was the truest-hearted type of our American citizens. [Applause.] Libraries and institutions of a similar character had a high moral object which every one should encourage, for in an eminent degree they tended to the general social and political elevation of our people.

The Chairman then introduced Vice President Wilson, who, he said, would speak the sentiments and views of Gen. Grant, whose health he proposed.

The Vice President was received with hearty cheers. He said: I am very grateful to you for the privilege of being here to-night, and I am grateful also for this kind and generous greeting. I know something of this association, something of its library, and something of its character, influence, and power here in the commercial capital of the country. And I have been instructed to-night and gratified with the eloquent and earnest speech you, Mr. Chairman, have addressed to us. I know more of your association, more of your spirit and purpose, and I trust that success will crown your efforts; and I have no doubt about it, for the merchants of New-York are accustomed to sleep on the fields of victory. [Applause.] You have introduced me as a gentleman who has no reserve to speak for a man who has reserve. [A laugh.] Well, Sir, it is not always easy to speak for a man who does not always speak for himself. I hardly know why I am selected to speak for the President of the United States, having here the Governor elect of New-York, one of my old comrades of 1848. [Laughter.] I don't know why you have not called on him, unless, indeed, you don't want him to call attention specially to the subject of the Presidency, [laughter.] and as you elected him Governor of New-York, I suppose you will have him attend to that office before he attends to the question of the Presidency of the United States. [Laughter.] But you need not put that temptation before him. I see around me two or three Democrats who might properly respond to that toast, and I don't know why they were exempt, except perhaps that they are not yet finished counting up their majorities. I am sure that they must be to-night magnanimous and generous, and I don't know of anybody who could speak more generous words of the President of the United States and for all in authority, including, of course, myself, than those triumphant Democratic members of Congress of the City of New-York. And then there is our friend whom you called upon to speak of the day we celebrate who went to shore before the storm. You passed him. And here comes Mr. Field who has been all round the world, and I venture to say he has seen no monarch, Emperor, President, or provisional officer wherever he has been that after the deductions that we in America are accustomed to make, will have so great a page in the history of his country or in the history of the world as the man who is now President of the United States. (Cheers.) But this sentiment of the President of the United States has been heard of in other places and in connection with other Presidents than the present. It is a sentiment everywhere on the lips and one. It is a sentiment everywhere on the lips and ought to be in the hearts of American assemblages at all times and in all places. [Cheers.] There have been differences in regard to the President, but after all, the deductions that may be made, and justly made, I think it would be a fortunate thing for the people of the United States if the eighteen next Presidents of this country in ability, in character, and public service are equal to the last eighteen. [Cheers.] But it is not the man that holds the office which we honor on occasions like this. It is the office of the President of the United States that the great patriotic heart of the country desires to honor. [Cheers.] And it is a great office—great by the Constitution, great by the mighty power invested in it, great by the selection and education of an intelligent people, great in the opportunities it gives its incumbent, and great by the hearts and hopes and aspirations of the American people. He can be the originating, organizing, leading statesman of the whole country, and can devise and enforce the wisest provisions for the benefit of the nation. He selects the men who are to administer the government of the country at home and abroad, and what an opportunity he has to gather up genius, learning, scholarship, statesmanship, practical talent, the representatives of all the industries of the country, and to crowd the public service with intellectual and moral worth and training. What an opportunity he has to bring together the mighty minds of the nation, and place them at the head of great offices; to guide the councils of the nation, to lead us to greatest honor among all the nations of the earth. [Applause.] The opportunities are the grandest that could be given to mortal man, and I trust that in the years to come, perhaps more than in the years which have passed, that they will administer those great offices for the American people, and will bring glory and honor and renown to their country, and endear themselves to the hearts of their countrymen. [Cheers.] I thank you, gentlemen, for the invitation to be with you to-night. I have enjoyed the occasion, and I wish you success, prosperity, and honor to your association, and a mighty and powerful influence over the young men, the rising young merchants of the great commercial capital of the Republic. [Applause.]

The Chairman said he regretted the absence of Gen. Dix, who had been a good Governor of this State. This expression was received with hearty cheers, and the toast of the "State of New-York" was proposed, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden being called upon to reply.

Mr. Tilden was received with applause. He said: It is gratifying to me that on the first occasion on which I have the right to speak for the Commonwealth of New-York it should be to the young men of the Metropolis who are to be the great merchants of the future. Certainly I regret that my long-time friend, the cultured gentleman who now occupies and adorns the Chief Magistracy of the State, is not here. [Cheers.] I don't know how far I shall find myself competent to represent him, and, while thanking the Vice President for his lucid explanation concerning the third term after, being detailed to speak the views of the President, I must deplore the fact that I have no instructions from Gov. Dix on that subject. (Laughter). The State of New-York is to the American Commonwealth, in its population, in its resources, in commerce, in manufactures, and in agriculture, foremost of all the States—first in establishing a canal system in the country, and afterward establishing a railroad system—first in institutions, and above all first in her noble charities. The State of New-York I always have felt as much pride in as anybody else, though I never recollect that I called her the Empire State. I always shrunk from assuming on her account superiority over her sisters, for my republicanism repels the thought, the name, of an Empire State, as my convictions repel imperialism in the form of Government. [Applause.] It is not merely in material prosperity and in material success that the true glory, that the future glory of our great State is to rest. She bears on her bright escutcheon the motto, "Excelsior," and if she shall give an example of good government to all these United States, she is entitled to bear that proud motto. [Applause.] The State of New-York is peculiarly situated in other respects than these to which I have alluded. She contains in her bosom the City of New-York, the great Metropolis of the United States and of this continent. Her every transaction assumes a national importance, and is looked upon with interest the country over, because it is carried on under the calcium light of the Metropolitan press which makes everything, however small, visible to the Union. Whatever is done in the City of New-York is done before the eyes of the whole nation. It is, therefore, more important that we should set the example of a good government and a good administration, and this brings me to say that there is no subject in which the merchants of New-York are so deeply interested as a good government. [Applause.] Good government in the City of New-York, good government in the State of New-York, and good government for the whole nation. Representing as you do the great business interests of the nation, you know that bad government brings retribution, perhaps certain injury upon you as merchants. It is, therefore, necessary that you should give thought to this subject of good government. It happened to me three years ago to make a speech on a similar occasion to the present, in which I strongly inculcated upon the rising young men of commerce that it was their duty to take part in public affairs. I find, however, that the report of that speech was not read by the gentleman on my left, [Mr. A. T. Stewart,] and that it had no influence with him in the grand educational endowment which he proposes. [Laughter.] In that speech I endeavored to assert that every human power is a trust from God. [Cheers.] I endeavored to maintain that in our state of society a government is among the most solemn and sacred and obligatory of duties, and that every man should concern himself to elevate it to the highest possible standard. I endeavored to show that the class of men who endeavored to segregate themselves, and seclude themselves in their own private pursuits, and refused to bear the burdens of their political existence, helped to lead to unfortunate results. I endeavored to make a protest against that sentiment of what is called good society, of which the chief thing is that it has little good in it. They look upon men who engage in political affairs as social outcasts, forgetting that even from the sacred desk men were taught that they were better and worthier for taking part in politics. I ventured to say on that occasion that the man who said he was not a politician was unfit to be a citizen of the American Republic, [applause,] and should be branded as such. Now, this political machinery, as it is called, is all-powerful for good or evil. It makes and executes the laws, and it is your duty, young men, future merchants, not merchant princes, but merchant citizens of New-York, to concern yourselves in public affairs. If so, the highest trust, the most absolute obligation that is imposed upon you to take your part according to the conditions of human society as you find it, and according to the form of government and method of government, that exists among us. Let no man say to me that he is afraid to engage in public affairs, but on the contrary, in a manly and brave spirit let him encounter whatever there is in performing this great duty. I say to you to-night that after much observation and experience there is very much less of depravity and fraud and wrong in politics than in trade. Let no man abstain from doing his duty, but let him advance to it with a manly, courageous spirit so that we may make this great State of New-York and this great City of New-York, a shining light and example to all the ports of the United States. [Applause.] Young men, young merchants, it is your duty to perform all the obligations of our American citizenship. [Cheers.]

The sentiment, "The City of New-York," was given, and Mr. William H. Wickham responded. He said: I regret exceedingly, Mr. Chairman, that the Chief Magistrate of our City is not present this evening to respond to the sentiment you have assigned to me; for, if my personal wishes were consulted, I should much prefer to be seated at table among those with whom I was formerly associated in the management of our library. I know of no more fitting occasion than this for me to emphasize one thought that should suggest itself to every one who has at heart the true greatness of the City of New-York. We are a community so absorbed in industry and business that there is great danger of allowing our public affairs to drift into the hands of men who have only personal and selfish ends to serve. The management of our municipal affairs should interest all. Hence all institutions like this growing and splendid library of ours, which is a fountain of knowledge and of that kind of self-education which trains and elevates its members in good citizenship, deserves universal sympathy and support. Fill New-York with business men who take time to read the good literature of our library, and in the same degree fill it with men who take enlightened and practical interest in the affairs of our City Government, and you will see substantial benefits follow which will add immensely to that metropolitan greatness which we all desire for this, our grandest commercial centre. May I not add that in my opinion there is no agency better fitted to accomplish that end than the Mercantile Library Association of this City, and other popular institutions of the kind. [Applause.]

Judge Brady responded to the toast of "The Judiciary," maintaining that its purity to a large extent determined the character and fortune of the nation.

The following toasts were also responded to: "The Press," David M. Stone; "Law," David Dudley Field; "The Clergy," Rev. Dr. Taylor; "Clinton Hall," Isaac H. Bailey; "The Merchants of New-York," Abram S. Hewitt; "The Mercantile Library," Samuel Putnam; and "The Ladies," Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan.

BOGUS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MENDACITY OF THE NEW-YORK WORLD EXPOSED—A CORRESPONDENT WHO FABRICATES UNSKILLFULLY—A MONSTROUS AND LUDICROUS SERIES OF FALSEHOODS.

From the Japan Gazette.

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" we must not look to the "Heathen Chinee' alone. They may be found in almost every station and avocation in life, and we discover, on glancing at the files of American newspapers received by the last mail, that they even penetrate the lofty atmosphere of New-York journalism. The *World*, a sheet of apparently ambitious pretensions, devotes considerable space to what it calls special dispatches from its "own correspondent" in Formosa. It happens to fall within our knowledge that the New-York *World* had no "own correspondent" with the Japanese expedition, yet the various letters are dated from Liankiao with a precision of dates and names of places which are certainly well intended, if not well contrived, to deceive. They carry with them abundant evidence of having been manufactured in New-York, and few of their extraordinary statements are worth reproducing, to show the amazing facility with which history may be invented, and chronology and geography alike readjusted to suit the exigencies of journalistic competition. The supposititious correspondent announces his arrival in Formosa, "with 3,000 dusky warriors" on the 6th of June, when in fact the landing did not take place until the 8th. He describes Liankiao as a valley "two square miles in extent," it being really about seven or eight. He states that Gen. Saigo "is really acting under the direction of Commodore Cassel and Col. Wasson"—a monstrous and ludicrous fabrication, which nobody would be quicker to deny than the American gentlemen in question. Gen. Saigo is, moreover, spoken of as directing all the military movements from the time of the first landing, and especially those of May 22; whereas he did not reach Formosa until after that date. The village of "Sekimon" is said to have been "utterly destroyed." There is no such village; "Sekimon" is a rocky pass between two mountains. In one skirmish, in which seventy-five Boutans, at the outside limit, were engaged, fifteen are stated to have been killed and 100 wounded. The "Kubsunai" (Kusukut) tribe is spoken of as having been subdued on the 3d of June, "after a short but very decisive engagement." There never was but one "engagement" of any kind, and that occurred on the 22d of May, with Boutans.

These will serve as illustrations of the accuracy of the alleged events in Formosa itself. The diplomatic and political revelations of the correspondence are not less wonderful. The expedition is proclaimed the sole work of Iwakura—"Iwakura who is really the Mikado." "A Chinese province has been invaded." "The Mikado dare not bring his army home from Formosa." And an infinite deal more of the same quality. Perhaps the following extract, relating to the connection of Sir Harry Parkes with the enterprise, is the most entertaining of all. We give it in all its length of absurdity and breadth of mendacity:

"There is an inside history to this Formosan expedition which has never been told, and which I learned from a prominent American officer in the Chinese navy. Sir Harry Parkes is one of the English ambassadors at the Japanese Court. He is a very clever man, and on intimate terms with the Tenno. It was principally through his influence, and certainly upon his advice, that Iwakura decided upon sending the Samourai to Formosa. Now, Sir Harry Parkes has an old spite against China. Some ten years ago he was rather roughly handled by the Government here. At that time he was acting in the capacity of an interpreter at Pekin. A war arose between the English and the Chinese, and Parkes was induced to carry an official dispatch to the Chinese camp. He was detected in this, carried before the Commander in Chief, and nearly tortured to death to extract a confession implicating his countrymen. The Chinese magistrate then ordered him to write a decoy letter to the English Governor. He wrote it half in English and half in Hindostani, so that the interpreter was unable to read it. The English Governor who received the letter read it, and at once sent a large detachment of soldiers, who succeeded in recapturing Parkes. Queen Victoria then sent him to Japan, as his life was in danger in China. It is natural that he should not have any very great love for the Emperor's Government after this experience, and indeed time has only served to intensify his hatred to China. Now it is said that he has encouraged this Formosan expedition for the express purpose of creating a war between China and Japan."

It is not to be supposed that all New-York newspapers resort to such wretched devices as this, but the single circumstance will go far to throw suspicion upon the authenticity of all letters purporting to be written from the East. In this case the falsehood is bare and undisguised. That every word uttered is fraudulent, nobody can fail to perceive; yet the fictitious correspondent has the dazzling effrontery to say: "Now I am with the Japanese army. I am not afraid to speak the whole truth." In the face of such a declaration, we are tempted to inquire, in the words of one who might have been a valuable contributor to sensational journalism if he had lived in modern days—"What is truth?"

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A special meeting of the Board of Apportionment was held yesterday in the Controller's office, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. A resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of Street Improvement Fund bonds to the amount of $375,000, to take up a like class of bonds which fall due this month. The Controller moved that $100,000 worth of Assessment bonds be issued for the Department of Public Works, and the motion was adopted. The board then wound up the business of the session by authorizing the transfer of $3,000 from the salary appropriation of the Legislative Department for 1872 to the account of City contingencies for 1874.

THE PROPOSED DEMOCRATIC REVISION OF THE STATUTE BOOKS.

From the Evening Post, Nov. 9.

The Democratic newspaper "organ" in this City has become a *mahout*, and it has undertaken the task of governing the elephant which the recent elections have brought into the possession of the Democratic Party. Laying aside for the moment the consideration of any difficulties which may arise from the intractable nature of the beast, and sympathizing with the satisfaction which the ownership of so noble an animal seems to arouse in the breasts of its masters, it is of considerable public importance to know the kind of service which the powerful quadruped is expected to render to its new owners.

The *World* gave the elephant a lesson yesterday in what it must not do. It must refrain with the utmost care from exercising the "implied powers" of the Constitution. This, in our judgment, is a very proper limitation to put upon its course. But there was injected into the lesson something altogether different from its nominal purport. "As Mr. George Ticknor Curtis pointed out in his Manhattan Club letter," the *World* said, "there is a large body of unconstitutional legislation put upon the statute-book by Congress within the last ten years which must be repealed, and for the future the action of Congress must be reversed in that particular." According to this injunction the elephant must not only walk in the proper path itself, but it must also undertake the labor of straightening the path pursued by the Republican Party since 1864.

This injunction of our journalistic *mahout* is so indefinite that we turn with considerable curiosity to Mr. Curtis' letter. Fortunately his words are very plain. The "reformation" which the Democratic Party must effect, he says, consists of "two great branches—the repeal of unconstitutional laws and the repeal of laws that are simply hurtful and inexpedient." Mr. Curtis' anxiety to be precise leads him to explain the phrase "the repeal of unconstitutional laws" more fully as follows:

"There is a large mass of legislation now on the statute book, chiefly put there for party purposes, which is either palpably and plainly unconstitutional, or at least of very doubtful constitutional validity. I should be disposed to challenge the wisdom of leaving this legislation to be worked off from the statute book by the slow process of judicial determination. A very large part of it ought to be dealt with in a very different way, and I should hope that as soon as there is a Democratic Congress there will be, either through a commission or by the proper action of the Judiciary Committees, an immediate and searching inquiry into the constitutional validity of the legislation of the past twelve years that is now in force, and that the whole of it that is found to be usurpation of powers never granted to the Federal Government be swept away at once."

He says further that he knows "of nothing more likely to insure to the country future peace and tranquillity than such an inquiry, conducted with the sobriety and capacity that the statesmen of the Democratic Party can bring to it." Such, no doubt, is also the opinion of the *mahout*.

It will be observed that Mr. Curtis makes the period of unconstitutional law-making two years longer than the *World* does. The *World* says, "within the last ten years;" Mr. Curtis says, "the past twelve years." Twelve years take us back to 1862. It is a period which includes every principal change in the laws of the United States growing out of the victories of the Union armies in our great civil war. The review is to be made, not "by the slow process of judicial determination," but by "the statesmen of the Democratic Party."

There is something alarming in this calm proposal to subject the legislature of a country so large as the United States, during a period when civil war assailed its very existence, to any body of hungry political partisans; especially to political partisans who are not remarkable for judicial characteristics. Mr. Curtis himself commends his letter to the attention of Democrats in the following suggestive words:

"Indeed, while I cannot claim the merit of personal efforts in this canvass, I hope I may be excused for feeling that by a constant, persistent, and, I will add, unselfish opposition to the Republican Party from the time of its formation to this day, I may have contributed in some slight degree to that education of the public mind which has at length brought the people of this country to understand their true interests."

The *World's* advice receives a new color from Mr. Curtis' letter. The plow of partisan legislation, drawn by the elephant of a Democratic majority, is to be driven through the statute books of the United States. "Judicial determination" is to be set aside for partisan virulence. "Home rule," as illustrated by John Kelly and John Morrissey, is to be matched by constitutional government as illustrated by Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, who confesses that he has been a constant and persistent opponent of the Republican Party, not only during the years of its misrule, but during the years when its power was identical with the existence of the Union of the States. The Republicans have often revived the questions of the war in a very foolish way, but never with a folly which can rival this.

Some twenty-five years ago, while Mr. George Ticknor Curtis was still exercising the functions of a United States Commissioner in the rural City of Boston—before he had sent back a fugitive slave, and had thereupon immigrated to this more congenial Metropolis—Mr. Rufus Choate left his law office early on a November morning to pass the day in taking testimony before Mr. Curtis in a patent case. Returning to the office late in the dusky, chilly afternoon, after finishing the task, Mr. Choate threw his bag upon the table, and remarked, in the hearing of his law partner, Mr. Joseph Bell, and the half a dozen young law students, who were all aware what he had been doing: "I consider Mr. George Ticknor Curtis the most unsatisfactory man, upon the whole, that I have ever known, and I wish that I may never set my eyes upon him again." Then, walking wearily across the room to the fireplace, he stood for a few moments warming himself before a pile of sea-coal which was blazing in the grate. With the increasing warmth of his body, the usual sweetness of his disposition seemed to return, and after a long pause, he broke the silence by the remark: "I do not know but I might endure to look at him from a window in a procession."

If Mr. George Ticknor Curtis' advice, as now approved by the Democratic "organ," is to guide the policy of the triumphant Democratic Party, Mr. Choate's estimate of the frequency with which he could endure the spectacle of that gentleman will not unlikely be adopted by the public.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The afternoon games of the national billiard tournament yesterday attracted rather a meagre audience. Three games were played. The contestants in the first were Cyrille Dion and E. Daniels. The former won easily, his adversary making only 128 points. The highest runs of the victor were 58 and 40, and of Daniels 45. The second game, which was between Slosson and Rudolphe, proved somewhat of a surprise as the Western expert won. Innuendoes were not a few that the affair was a "put up job" to capture the contents of the pool-box. Slosson's average was 8 4-7, and that of Rudolphe 7 8-17.

The third game was chiefly remarkable for terminating in a grand row, which ended in one of the players and the Referee, Mr. Neil Bryant, retiring from the hall in disgust. The players were Garnier and Ubassy. The former in his twenty-seventh inning made a shot which Ubassy claimed did not score. A scene of clamor and excitement followed the claim, the audience taking sides, and yelling "Count" or "No count," as their prejudices or preferences prompted. The decision of the Referee was invoked, and he rendered it in favor of Garnier. Ubassy refused to abide by the decision, and failing to induce the Referee to change it, threw down his cue and retired. His example was soon after followed by Mr. Bryant, who announced that he would no longer act as Referee. The game, of course, under the rules, was awarded to Garnier. His score was 273, and that of Ubassy 246.

The evening games were well attended. The first contest was between Maurice Daly and Rudolphe. At the commencement of the game Rudolphe had things all his own way, and looked a certain winner. Daly played wretchedly, constantly missing the most simple caroms. At his request it was announced to the audience that he was suffering from a boil on his right arm, and that his friends would do well to refrain from backing him to win any game during the tournament. Notwithstanding his boil, however, Mr. Daly managed, toward the close of the struggle, to overhaul Rudolphe, and finally pass him amid the plaudits of the spectators. With the exception of some brilliant round-the-table shots executed by Daly, there was nothing in the play on either side calling for special comment. The game was won by Daly on the 28th inning, Rudolphe's score being 271. The concluding game was played by Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier. The champion was in splendid form and played with great skill and brilliancy. Some of his massé shots were marvellous exhibitions of art and judgment. Dion played pluckily, but fortune was against him, Garnier running the game out on the twentieth inning. Dion's score was 138. The average of Garnier was 15. The highest runs made by Garnier were, 59, 58, and 76, and by Dion 13, 23, and 39.

RECEPTION AT THE PALETTE CLUB.

The first of the monthly art receptions of the season took place at this club last evening, and was rendered more than usually interesting by the presence of Prof. Karl Hubner, the distinguished German artist, many of whose pictures adorn the walls of our private art galleries. Mr. Hubner has only recently arrived in this City, and intends to remain until the end of the season, making the grand tour and visiting all the art galleries throughout the country. Last evening some eight or ten of his pictures were on view in the private gallery of the club, but the crowd was by far too large to admit of a satisfactory view of them being obtained. It is intended to place them in the Snedecor gallery, Broadway, during the week. The five largest pictures are entitled respectively, "After Church," "Jealousy," "Don't be Shy," "Too Impudent," and "The Surprise."

After the reception of Prof. Hubner last evening, which was quite of an informal character, some excellent instrumental music was given by Miss Hail[illegible], Master Castellanos, Mrs. [illegible] and others. The Professor's pictures were then examined as closely as the crowd would admit of, and a fine collation was subsequently partaken of, during which President Clark Bell took the opportunity of making a short speech of welcome to Prof. Hubner, who replied briefly in German. Addresses were also made by Mr. Kurtz and other members of the club.

Great Fire at Selinsgrove, Penn.

HERRING'S SAFES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.

SELINSGROVE, PENN., Oct. 30, 1874.—Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 807 Chestnut st., Philadelphia: Two of your fire-proof safes belonging to us were severely tested by the terrific conflagration of October 30. They contained our books, papers, &c., which were preserved in good condition; every line and word is legible. We cheerfully recommend your safes to public confidence. J. G. L. SHINDEL, SAMUEL FAUST.

More than ONE THOUSAND LETTERS from owners of these safes, who have had their property preserved in them in fires throughout the country, can be seen at HERRINGS & FARREL, Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New York, FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia, HERRINGS & FARREL, Boston.

Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"Oh, how do you contrive, my dear,
To keep your teeth so white and clear?
And how on earth do you arrange
To keep your breath so sweet? 'Tis strange."
"Not strange at all," was her reply:
"Use SOZODONT, and be as I."

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Everdell's Wedding and Ball Cards, Elegant styles, low prices; Orders of Dancing. Principal office, No. 302 Broadway, New-York.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Just try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for that cough. It will cure it, and that speedily.

Ludborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

LEWY—NELSON.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Alaska, ROBERT LEWY to CAROLINE NELSON.

DIED.

BARTON.—At Upper New-Rochelle, on Monday, Nov. 9, CLARENCE PURDY, infant son of Elizabeth P. and Samuel P. Barton, aged 1 month and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BURRITT.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, GRACE BURRITT, widow of Wakeman Burritt, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 9 East 32d st., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

BLISS.—On Monday morning, Nov. 9, JANE MCCRACKAN, daughter of George and Augusta H. Bliss, aged 1 year and 15 days.

Funeral services at No. 387 5th av., Wednesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

DUNN.—In this City, Monday, Nov. 9, JOHN T. DUNN, of Danbury, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAWKINS.—GUY ROWLAND, infant son of Theodore N. and Louise A. Hawkins, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 11 days.

Funeral at house, Babylon, Long Island, Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWE.—At Birmingham, Conn., on Monday morning, Nov. 9, CORNELIA A., wife of Dr. John I. Howe, and daughter of the late George Ireland, aged 74 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MASON.—At Yonkers on Sunday, Nov. 8, SARAH OSBORNE, daughter of John M. and Sarah O. Mason, aged 1 year and 23 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Warburton av., Yonkers, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 1 o'clock.

MORRIS.—At Sparta, N. J., on Saturday, 7th instant, RICHARD R. MORRIS, in the 81st year of his age.

MEAD.—At South Salem, N. Y., on Saturday the 7th inst., LAURA A., daughter of the late Col. Solomon Mead. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother, Harvey Mead, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

NELSON.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., at Orange, New-Jersey, JOHN G. NELSON, of this City.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Main and Harrison sts., Orange, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. to Lackawanna and Western Railroad at 1:10, for the Brick Church Station.

NIDDS.—On Sunday, 8th inst., MARY A. NIDDS, in her 71st year.

Funeral on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Mooyer, No. 132 East 58th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PROSEUS.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, at the residence of her parents, LAURA F., daughter of Joseph L. and Esther Proseus, aged 9 years.

Funeral services from Dr. Cole's church, Yonkers, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STARR.—Suddenly, of Pneumonia, in Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 8, Mrs. ELIZA DAVY STARR, relict of Samuel G. Starr, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 148 Carroll st., on Tuesday at 3:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment, on Wednesday.

SPAFFORD.—At Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y., on the 9th inst., JOHN B. SPAFFORD, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

YATES.—On Sixth day, Eleventh month, 6th, ELIZABETH YATES, aged 92 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the late residence of George F. Cooledge, No. 216 West 45th st., New-York City, on Third day, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have the gravel.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. Hawley Heath, the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Hon. S. B. H. VANCE will address a public meeting of this association upon the subject of "Municipal Expenditures and Revenues," at the head-quarters, No. 43 Washington square, south, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock.

JAS. W. CORSA, Sec. HENRY NICOLL, Pres.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have pain in the breast.

SPECIAL.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1874.

The steamer Nevada not sailing on Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1874, as advertised, there will be no mail for Europe on that day. The mails will be sent by the Abyssinia Nov. 11, 1874, and closed at 4 A. M.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster, New-York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have a sick stomach.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d av. and 116th st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. WILLIAM HAW, JR., President. BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. DENIS SHEA, President. THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104⅝.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £38,000. Erie Railway Shares, 26½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62fr. 7½c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., deliverable January and February, at 7 11-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅞d.; do. nothing below low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 35s. 9d. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Lard 64s. ℔ cwt. Pork—78s. 6d.@79s. ℔ cwt. for new. Bacon—56s. ℔ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,000 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅞d.

5. P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 36s. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 64s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 8½d.@9d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON. Nov. 9.—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 25s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Cotton unchanged and quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 4,404 bales; gross, 6,072 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,130 bales; to the Continent, 3,180 bales; to France, 3,593 bales; coastwise, 3,726 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 81,141 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.—Cotton dull; buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 6,252 bales; gross, 6,252 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,520 bales; coastwise, 1,655 bales; sales, 968 bales; stock, 93,929 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; net receipts, 4,269 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,107 bales; to France, 950 bales; coastwise, 1,713 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 30,380 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,201 bales; gross, 1,201 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,286 bales; coastwise, 2,721 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 45,282 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 2,790 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,741 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 500 bales; stock, 25,909 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Flour—fair local demand, and for Cuba; Double Extra, $4 50; Treble do., $5@$5 50; Choice do., $5 75@$6 25. Corn—Mixed, $1 05; White, $1 09@$1 10. Oats quiet at 65c.@70c. Bran quiet at $1 05. Hay dull; Ordinary, $24; Prime, $26 50; Choice, $27 50. Pork—market bare; in demand at $25@$25 50. Dry-Salted Meats scarce and in demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Short-Rib Middles, 11½c. Bacon scarce; buoyant; Shoulders, 8c.@9c.; Clear-Rib Sides, 14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c. Hams scarce; old, 13c.@13½c. Lard scarce; Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15¼c. Sugar in good demand; prices weak; common, 6¼c.@6½c.; fair to fully fair, 7c.@7½c.; prime, 8c.@8½c.; strictly prime, 8¾c. Molasses in good demand; prices easier; Centrifugal, 45c.; common, 50c.; prime to choice, 60c.@65c. Whisky—supply light; Louisiana, $1 02@$1 04; Western, $1 03@$1 05. Coffee unchanged. Corn-meal quiet. Gold, 110⅛. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 32.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Wheat nominally unchanged. Rye steady; sales 350 bushels State from store at about 85c. Corn steady and firm at 88c. for New Western, and 92c. for Old. Nothing doing in Barley. Oats held higher and quoted at 59c.@61c. for the range.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Six thousand bxs. of Cheese were offered here to-day, and 2,500 bxs. were sold at 15c.@15½c. The market was dull.

THE LATE MURDER AT GREENWICH CONN.

The boat of George E. Lockwood, the murdered watchman of Greenwich, was found at Northport, Long Island, on Saturday afternoon last. The painter was over the side, and the two oars were lying across the boat, as they would naturally be left by any person who had temporarily absented himself from the boat. There were no indications of blood on board. The belief that Mr. Lockwood was murdered on Knapp's Island, where he lived, grows stronger, and that, after the commission of the bloody deed, his boat was sent adrift by his assassins.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Nov. 9, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in forclosure, William Watson, Esq., Referee, the "Goelet" lease of the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 20 by 100.5, on the north side of East Sixty-third street, 100 feet west of Third avenue, the lease being for twenty years from May, 1870, at the yearly ground rent of $450. John Ross, plaintiff, bought the property for $1.000 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $6,900; total, $7,900.

Concerning the foreclosure sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on the south side of East Nineteenth street, 156 feet east of Avenue A, nothing was done, as the lessee in the case did not put in an appearance.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the following desirable City lots: Four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, 125 feet east of the Grand Boulevard; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 245 feet west of Fifth avenue; and eight lots, each 25 by 100, on Cooper street, between Academy and Isham streets, formerly a portion of the Dyckman estate. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of four lots together, forming a plot in size 99.11 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second street. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Sanson, Esq., Referee, the leasehold premises on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-seventh street, comprising a plot of land 100 by 125, with improvements, lease dated May 1, 1867, term ten years, ground rent; $6,000 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the valuable four-story brown-stone-front house, 26.9 by 117, with lot same size, besides a small yard, 17 by 22, on north side, No. 424 Fifth avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-eighth street. Also the two-story brick stable, with lot 24 by 98.9, No. 15 East Thirty-ninth street, north side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, south side, between Pearl and Duane streets, embracing a lot 25 by 96.2 by 25 by 97.9, with front and rear buildings thereon.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Nafis, Esq., Referee, of five lots together, in size 99.11 by 125, on Seventh avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Gilbert, Esq. Referee, of one gore lot, 50 by 51.6 by 38 by 77.11 by 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 175 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lease of lot 15 by 130.2, on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Trustee's sale of two Southern plantations, one known as "Green Meadow Plantation," located in Henrico County, Va., containing 629 acres, and the other as "Silver Stream Plantation" in Bryan County, Ga., containing about 1,300 acres.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

NEW-YORK.

For the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 7, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported to the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Twenty-third street, south side, 225 feet east of Eleventh avenue, a brick first-class factory, four-story, 150 by 95; J. & W. Lyall, owners. Estimated cost, $60,000.

Broadway, south-west corner of Forty-ninth street, one third-class brick store, one-story, 25 by 23; Josiah Jex, owner.

Front street, south-east corner of Montgomery street, a brick store and tenement, three-story, 21 by 70; R. Mollett, owner.

Goerck street, south-east corner of Delancey street, two brick third-class stores, each four-story, 24 by 25 and 25 by 55; George Herdtfelder, owner.

Goerck street, east side, 25 feet south of Delancey street, a brick stable, two-story, 75 by 100; George Herdtfelder, owner.

Junction Boston road and Courtlandt avenue, brick office and store, three-story, 52.8 and 9.4 by 44.9½; William Simpson, owner.

West Seventy-ninth street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth avenue, a brown-stone first-class dwelling, three-story, 16.8 by 50; McDermot J. Algie, owner.

Forty-sixth street, north side, 200 feet east of Eighth avenue, a brick store and tenement, four-story, 25 by 54; James Thompson, owner.

One Hundred and Fortieth street, north side, 200 feet west of Wilds avenue, two frame dwellings, each three-story, 12.6 by 45; Mrs. M. E. Gilhorde, owner.

Montgomery street, corner of Water street, (rear,) a brick sugar-house and factory, three-story, 33 by 33; Mr. Pilieler, owner.

East Forty-third street, Nos. 243 and 245, brick and stone stable, one-story, 50 by 30; John Sailsbury, owner.

Broadway, north-east corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, Morrisania, a brick brewery, two-story, 112 by 32; Ph. & W. Ebling, owners.

Unsafe Buildings.

Buildings reported as in unsafe condition, and also buildings reported as having unsafe chimneys, during week ending Nov. 7, 1874:

Front street, No. 294, unsafe west gable wall; Mather's estate, owners.

Pearl street, No. 429, unsafe lintel over show-window; Mrs. Adolphus, owner.

Vandam street, No. 96, unsafe cornice on front; George K. Carroll, executor.

Henry street, No. 207, unsafe balustrade on roof; Patrick Muldoon, owner.

Hamilton street, No. 17, unsafe area coping and railing; Joseph S. Peyton, agent.

Second avenue, south-east corner of Fifth street, unsafe foundation of south and north walls, also front and rear walls; William McCullough, owner.

Grand street, No. 455, unsafe stair rail; J. Kavanagh, agent.

West Sixteenth street, No. 47, unsafe flooring and ceilings; A. C. Davis, owner.

Buildings Reported for Unsafe Chimneys.

Grand street, No. 451, unsafe chimneys; J. Kavanagh, agent.

Third avenue, No. 484, unsafe chimneys; Francis Hein, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, NOV. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

"Goelet" lease for twenty years from May, 1870, ground rent $450 per year, of the three-story brick house, and lot 20x100.5 feet, n. s. of Sixty-third st., 100 feet west of Third av.. $7,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 7.

Broadway, s. e. corner 37th st., runs e. along 37th st. 126.6; thence s. 98.9; thence w. 100.6 to Broadway; thence n. 26.3; thence e. 84.6; thence n. 24.8; thence w. 91.1 to Broadway; thence n. along Broadway 52.7; Homer S. Beardsley to George Beardsley and Morris H. Sterling; ⅓ part or all title of grantor....... $4,000

Centre st., No. 84, e. s., fifth lot n. of Worth st., 22x70.4; D. M. Smith to R. S. Jones....... 18,000

Mott st., w. s., about 400 ft. from Prince st., 40x82; Mulberry st., w. s., 192 ft. s. of Prince st., 26.6x100; Prince st., n. s., 83 4 ft. e. of Mott st., 41.8x—; 2d av., n. e. corner 12th st., 24x100; 21st st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.9; A. J. Donnelly and Mary Ann Mulvihill, Executors of M. Gafney, to Mary H. Gafney, and Cecilia Gafney....... nom.

Same property, J. H. and M. Gafney to Mary H. and Cecilia Gafney....... nom.

2d st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.7x44.10; J. P. Elmunsdorf and A. H. Scofield to J. Finley Smith....... 10,000

10th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x94.9; George Ehret to John Schuff....... 7,000

26th st., s. s., 250.4 ft. w. of 1st av., 24.11x98.9; G. Lehmann to J. L. Devoe....... 26,000

27th st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x98.9; Sarah A. Livermore to Charles F. Livermore....... nom.

33d st., s. s., 117.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 17.6x42; P. Hellock to Katharine Biesterfeld....... nom.

37th st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 7th av., 24.9x40; Charlotte E. Gentle, wife of David, to Rebecca B. Hildreth....... 9,000

38th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x72.6; Margaret, wife of Daniel S. Fields, to Anson B. Hoyt....... 15,000

43d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.5; W. L. Cutting to A. Eglinton....... 25,700

45th st., s. s., 131 ft. w. of Madison av., 24x100 5; C. O'Reilly to Fanny N., wife of W. H. De Forest....... 57,500

77th st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x102.2; Mary, wife of A. Lackey, to T. McGuire....... 5,750

111th st., n. s., 614.11 ft. w. of 4th av., 100.11 x34.11, gore; also, interior lot on c. l., between 111th and 112th sts., 580 ft. w. of 4th av., 11.6x100.11x50; W. C. Molloy to E. J. Fallon....... 11,000

113th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11; A. Roe to C. Crowe....... 2,250

3d av., w. s., 51.1 ft. s. of 85th st., 25.6x102.3; Mary E., wife of J. Bryant, to W. Hayes....... 16,100

LEASE.

Greenwich st., No. 429, 5 years, per year....... 1,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE FOUR-story high-stoop superbly built, finished, and planned brown-stone dwelling, No. 39 West 52d st., near 5th av., including the elegant carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, and fixtures, only $46,000, in fee simple. Possession. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—FOR SALE, VERY reasonably, the handsome four-story brown-stone house, 21x55 feet; well arranged, and in fine order; possession immediate.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS will be sold at a very low figure; all hard wood. 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway.
WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—NO. 113 EAST 10TH ST., four-story brick house; brown-stone trimmings; terms easy.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. N. SKINNER, Prospect st., New-Haven, Conn.; lot 200x246 feet; house, 50x62; all modern conveniences; a very desirable residence, not far from the colleges.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.
GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row; Furniture, &c., No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE EVENT OF TWENTY YEARS!
RESULTS OF THE GREAT PANIC OF 1873.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF

1,000

OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS,

FORMERLY OLD DUTCH CHURCH PROPERTY, NEAR

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN,

At unreserved and unlimited auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 17,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
(if stormy, next fair day,)
by order of Robert Turner, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Brothers.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND!
COLOSSAL TENT!
HARRISON!
COLLATION!

The most extraordinary chance for speculative investment that has ever been offered since the foundation of Brooklyn, in 1642, for
REAL ESTATE IS DOWN AND OWNER MUST SELL
for whatever the property will bring.

Look at the lots before the day of sale. Coney Island horse-cars will take you from Hamilton or Fulton Ferry every ten minutes daily to the ground, and an agent will be there to show it.

For maps and other information apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York; or No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NORTH-WEST CORNER 5TH AV. AND 38TH ST., AND STABLE, NO. 15 EAST 39TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—The elegant first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 424 5th av., north-western corner 38th st.; house is in most perfect order throughout; 26.9x117 feet deep, and contains on first floor, library, reception-room, dining-room, music-room, and billiard-room; possession will be given on delivery of the deed, on or before Dec. 15.

EAST 39TH STREET, No. 15.—Elegant two-story brick stable, 24x70 feet, with one-story extension to full depth of lot, 98.9, with stalls for nine horses, abundance of carriage room, &c.

House can be seen either day or evening by permit from E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
ON 107TH, 109TH, 114TH STS.
Also,
LOTS ON COOPER ST.,
formerly a part of the Dyckman estate. To be sold at auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 10TH,
at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales. Room, No. 111 Broadway, viz:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—4 lots north side, 100 feet west of 8th av.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 125 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 245 feet west of 5th av.
COOPER STREET.—8 lots on Cooper st., between Academy and Isham sts., and near Broadway, formerly a part of the Dyckman estate.
Maps at the offices of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP DATER, DECEASED.
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY LOTS
IN THE NEW TWENTY-THIRD WARD, NEW-YORK CITY, as annexed, (formerly town of West Farms,)
THREE MILES from CENTRAL PARK,
Situate on 152d, 154th, and 156th sts.,
WESTCHESTER AVENUE,
CONCORD, TINTON, BEACH, PROSPECT, AND NEW AVENUES.
To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property is in the immediate vicinity of the estates of Messrs. Faile, Spofford, Denison, and Barretto, and about one and a quarter miles from Harlem Bridge, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Descriptive maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.
WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease or for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ONE OF THE BEST NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses to lease for a term of years, low to a good tenant; located between 5th and 6th avs.
J. J. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 30 WEST 50th st.—A moderate sized house, beautifully arranged and in complete order, to rent furnished; immediate possession. Apply to owner on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LEASE—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $15,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the park after an early dinner.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AT HIS OWN OR PUPIL'S residence, by Prof. L. COURCHET, No. 142 Wayne st., Jersey City.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 95 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO INSTRUCTS in Latin, the higher Mathematics, French, and usual English branches, desires another private pupil. History and Literature a specialty; best of references given. Address X. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 52½ West 32d st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York, ss.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and of the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, to be conducted under the name or firm of "JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM AND COMPANY."

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is a general stock commission, brokerage, and financial business

That JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and GEORGE E. WHITE, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York, are the general partners, and WILLIAM BERGH KIP, who resides at Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which the said WILLIAM BERGH KIP has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership is the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in cash, and the amount of capital contributed by the said JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM is the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

And that the said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and is to terminate on the first day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Dated at the City of New-York, this fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM,
GEO. E. WHITE,
General Partners,
WM. BERGH KIP,
Special Partner.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS. DOLLS.

R. H. MACY & CO.
ARE CLEARING THEIR
MILLINERY GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, and
UNDERWEAR,
LADIES'
UNDERCLOTHING,
CORSETS, &c.
TO
MAKE ROOM
FOR
999 CASES
OF
DOLLS, TOYS,
AND
HOLIDAY GOODS,
of their own styles and importation.
NOW ARRIVING.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application.

PACKAGES by MAIL can be sent for two cents for four ounces, and one cent additional for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, under four pounds.

N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

Particular attention to orders.

Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

GRAND
CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK.

Cars from Christopher st., and 23d st. Erie Railroad ferries (the new line horse-cars) pass our establishment, connecting with all other horse-cars and stages in the City.

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROBERTS BROS. NEW BOOKS.

READY THIS DAY:
THE NATURALIST ON THE RIVER AMAZON.
A Record of Adventures, Habits of Animals, with sketches of Brazilian and Indian Life, and Aspects of Nature under the Equator, during eleven years of travels. By H. W. BATES. With forty illustrations. Price, $2 50.

MISCHIEF'S THANKSGIVING,
AND OTHER STORIES. By SUSAN COOLIDGE, author of "What Katy Did" and "The New-Year's Bargain." With illustrations by Addie Ledyard. Price, $1 50.

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By LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON. With illustrations by Addie Ledyard. Uniform with "Bed-Time Stories." Price, $1 50.

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NOW READY.
ISSUES OF THE AGE; OR, CONSEQUENCES INVOLVED IN MODERN THOUGHT. By HENRY C. PEDDER. 1 vol. 12mo. Extra cloth, beveled, 188 pp. $1 50.
An admirably written, scholarly volume, which deals in an earnest, reverent way with the great questions of the time.—*The Graphic.*
A. K. BUTTS & CO., Publishers,
No. 39 Dey st.,
New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 105th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.
DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 53d st., for a new Primary School.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., the 13th of November, 1874, for the delivery of 100 tons American or Russian hemp at the Charleston Navy-Yard, subject there to the usual inspection and Government tests.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at the Commandant's office at the said Navy-Yard, where all information can be obtained.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if it is deemed best for the interests of the Government.

Any of the hemp that is rejected is to be immediately removed from the Navy-Yard, and will remain there at the bidder's risk until removal.
WM. REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

FOR FURNISHING GAS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioner of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 20, 1874, for furnishing gas, &c., for public lamps for a period of four months commencing Jan. 1, 1875.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY FROM MASSACHUSETTS, AN EXperienced teacher and governess, wishes a situation in a private family or school; good references. Address H. H., Box No. 37 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av., near 23d st., first-class servants of all nationalities; country or City; French, English, Swede, Irish, German, American; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very superior servants, whose references will bear the strictest investigation; Protestants and Catholics; for City and country.

A SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE AT NO. 108 East 27th st.—Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, parlor-maids, waitresses; also male help; all Swedish and Protestants. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, (established 1852,) domestic help for every capacity of all nationalities constantly on hand. No. 109 West 24th st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl in a private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good references of twelve months from her last place; can be seen until engaged; references exchanged. Apply at No. 789 Broadway, corner 10th st., second floor, room No. 5.

CHAMBER-WORK AND SEWING.—BY A steady, reliable woman, who is very neat and orderly; also a good family seamstress; has no objection to assist with the care of children, or make herself otherwise useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Danish woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough seamstress, and operates on several machines; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young English Protestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., three flights up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an English Protestant woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress would assist with waiting; references. Call at No. 469 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wants a situation for a very neat, capable young colored woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; she and her employer can be seen at No. 59 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to wait on an elderly lady; good City reference. Call at No. 332 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing, with good City reference. Call at No. 163 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; five years' reference. Call at No. 5 Franklin terrace, corner 26th st. and 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman, as chamber-maid; the best of City references. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; seven years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 204 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; neat, active, and obliging; excellent City reference. Call at No. 305 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A quiet young girl; is a good sewer, and would like to work in a nice family. Call at No. 446 West 46th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CHAMBER OR PARLOR MAID.—BY A COMpetent English woman; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Call at 319 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-RATE CHAMber-maid, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE, WILLING girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 538 Madison av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, respectable English Protestant woman, who is a good plain cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; will work for moderate wages in a small family; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO Scotch young women for City or country; have good references; together or separate; one is a thorough waitress and chamber-maid, or house-work; one as experienced cook, &c.; both are tidy, capable, obliging dispositions. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store; ask for Augusta.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO GERman girls; one is a specially good cook, and can wash and iron well; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country, together or separately; they have good references; and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a well-experienced woman who is a good cook in every branch; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; no objection to a boarding-house; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, OR TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY a Welsh Protestant young woman, about 30, highly respectable; very good cook, meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store; ask for Sarah.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; leaves her place on account of the family going to board; best City reference. Call or address No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who has best recommendations; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objections to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all the branches; excellent testimonials both here and from Europe. Can be seen for two days at No. 469 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral house-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, CAPABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking thoroughly; excels in baking and pastry; is willing and obliging; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of jellies and baking and family cooking; private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 307 7th av., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Apply at 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young English woman as thorough cook, good washer and ironer; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 413 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of baking and family cooking; best City references. Call at No. 872 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, as first-class cook; good references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all meats, soups, game, pastries, jellies, and creams; best City reference. Apply at No. 10 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; excellent baker; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to assist in washing in a small family; good City references. Call at No. 234 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH the best of City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL; willing, and obliging, and good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 26th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; GOOD baker and fully competent; best City references. Call at No. 159 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, A real cordon blue, with splendid City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes the work of a few more families; suits made in the latest styles and on the lowest terms; best of reference. Call or address No. 150 East 26th st., near Lexington av.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH (PROTESTANT,) young lady desires a position as governess in a private family; is competent to teach French, and the rudiments of English, and is a good seamstress; best references. Address Governess, Station D.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, AS housekeeper in a private family, or would act as companion to an invalid, or take the care of a child; no objection to travel. Address M. T., Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small family; excellent washer and ironer; good references. Call before 4 P. M. at No. 101 East 83d st., grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, ACTIVE girl to do light house-work, or chamber-work and waiting; excellent references. Address M. E. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE PERSON to do the work of a small family; City preferred; excellent references. Address E. J. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on different machines; does embroidery; would take care of a grown child; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.; ring second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY COMPETENT French maid, who has excellent recommendation, and is a first-class hair-dresser, and a very tasteful seamstress; has no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, as lady's maid; can dress hair; dressmaker; speaks Italian, French, and some English; or would like to travel with a family to Europe. Address M. F., No. 121 West 28th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS LADY'S maid or dress-maker, in a private family; speaks French and Italian. Address No. 242 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' finery and French fluting; will go out by the day, week, or month, or take washing to her own house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Sealskin Sets. Silver Fox Sets.

Chinchilla Sets. Rich Mink Sets.

We call the attention of the Ladies to our SUPERB STOCK OF SELECTED FURS. The selection is EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE, and is OFFERED at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE, as the following figures testify: Alaska Seal Sets, four Pieces, very fine, from $125 to $175; Shetland Sets, Sacque and Muff, stylish and rich, from $200 to $300; Silver Fox Sets, Muff and Boa, $125; Hudson Bay Sable, Tail Muff and Boa, $100; Mink Sets, $25 to $30; Extra dark, $50; Black Marten Sets, from $15 to $20; Chinchilla Sets, from $45 to $100; Children's White Cony Sets, Sacque, Muff, and Cap, $6 75 to $12. Imitations of the real furs, in all the finest qualities, very cheap. Also, Fur Trimmings of every variety and description.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done instantly.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has the best of written and verbal references for competency, honesty, and willingness; is strong and agreeable. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands her profession thoroughly; French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would take gentlemen's washing by the month or week, or for families, at 75 cents per dozen. Call or address Mrs. Burns, 756 2d av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the candy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN—A few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or day, at moderate terms; the best references; all kinds fine muslin and fluting for machine. Call on Mrs. Moon, No. 308 West 44th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City references; she puffs, flutes, and mangles; plaiting. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED laundress, who understands French fluting, puffing, and polishing; has the best of testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as laundress; good City reference. Address A. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a very neat, North of Ireland girl; is fond of children and a very clean chamber-maid; has five years' recommendation from present employer; is perfectly obliging and is of good habits. Call or address S. M., No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse to grown children; would assist with chamber-work; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A GOOD PLACE FOR A FAITHful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel. Call at No. 194 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear house.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, BEtween fifteen and sixteen years of age, to take care of children; willing to assist in light house-work. Call at No. 329 East 59th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL LATELY landed as nurse or chamber-maid, or would make herself generally useful in a private family. Call at No. 205 West 26th st., top floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as wet nurse, baby three weeks old, in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 142 7th av., rear, top floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth and bring it up on bottle; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, AS child nurse, or to do light waiting; home more than wages. Call or address Mrs. Halesworth, No. 161 Chrystie st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED colored woman as nurse to an infant. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 150 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 328 East 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; good City references. Call at 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-RATE FRENCH NURSE, with several years' City reference. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN. Select servants—Protestant, German, French, Scotch, Irish, colored, English, Swedish; lady attending.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD, faithful, competent women and girls in any capacity, at moderate wages, City or country, at the old established agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS, LADY'S MAID, NURSE, OR CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a superior German Protestant young woman; very neat and obliging; excellent seamstress, dress-maker, operate, trim, &c.; experienced nurse for children; dresses hair neatly; does all kinds of family sewing; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit for ladies and children; can do braiding and embroidering; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 459 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts., front room, in hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; sixteen years' experience on the best work; dress-making, under-garments, &c.; wishes a permanent place in a lady's family; all satisfaction given. Call at or address No. 125 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH EXcellent recommendations as plain seamstress or chamber-maid, or to take care of children; can embroider. Address No. 259 West Houston st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN girl as seamstress, and will take care of grown children; operates on several machines; good reference. Call at No. 511 West 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and nurse; willing to assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring No. 1 bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS seamstress or to wait on an invalid lady; no objection to travel or to make herself useful; the best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant young girl as seamstress, and to do chamber-work; country preferred. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT seamstress, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French office.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman; thoroughly understands waiting in all the different parts; can clean and take care of silver, and get up all kinds of salads in the best manner; very neat, kind, and obliging; honest, sober, and of fine appearance. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waiting or chamber-maid and sewing; has the best of reference; country or city. Call or address No. 328 E. 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class waitress or parlor-maid; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid and seamstress; can also do embroidery; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 322 West 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; two years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 246 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family, or as parlor-maid; very best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family, has the best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.; ring the third bell.

WASHING.—BY A FRENCH PERSON PERFECTLY competent to do fine washing; is capable of preparing trousseaux and baby clothes; is willing to go out by the day or week; City reference. Call at No. 249 West 30th st.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
Fall and Winter
DRESS MATERIALS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will, on MONDAY, Nov. 9, replenish their POPULAR STOCK by the addition of

25 CASES

OF

NEW AND FIRST-CLASS

DRESS GOODS.

The above goods will be offered at AN IMMENSE REDUCTION ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION, and will be found well worthy the attention of the PUBLIC, which will be proved by an examination of the stock, as NO SALE has taken place for some years where such ACTUAL BARGAINS have been placed before their customers.

N. B.—For the convenience of PURCHASERS these goods will be placed on the counters in Middle Aisle, B'way Entrance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, to do fine washing and chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 160 West 36th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WRITING WELL, WOULD like to go West; would do anything. Address O. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant couple; the man is a good hand with horses, understands gardening, and can make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; the wife will do general work, wash, iron, cook, &c. best reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation in country or City, for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is young, sober, honest, and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Apply to or address the Consul General of Italy, No. 57 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; is willing and obliging; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Address J. B., Box No. 224 *Times* Office, or No. 120 Greenwich av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference from last employer. Call on or address P. S., at Brewster & Co.'s, 47th st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; highly recommended by former employer; understands his business in every respect. Address Alexander, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; eight years' City reference. Call or address P. C., at Coleman's harness store, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

FARM HAND, GARDENER, &c.—BY A Swede, aged twenty-eight years, (speaks fair English,) who can do all kinds of farm-work and gardening, manage greenhouse, milk, take care of cattle, &c.; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of farm work thoroughly; also the management of horses, gardening, and a good milker of cows if required; can produce the best of recommendations. Address J. N., Box No. 223 *Times* Office. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington street.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-one years, who can build fires, tend furnace, clean windows, tend door, sweep walks, care and drive horses, &c.; well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER. Call or address No. 876 Broadway, or No. 67 Nassau st., for R. Marks.

GROOM.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG MAN, AS GROOM; can come highly recommended. Can be seen at his late employer's residence, No. 21 East 9th st.

TO HOLDERS OF HOUSE PROPERTY.—Two first-class painters and paper-hangers; can do all kinds of plain and ornamental fresco painting, gilding, and calsomining; day or contract. References. F. AMMANN, No. 870 Flushing av., corner Bushwick av., Williamsburg.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged forty years; man can care and drive horses, milk, do farm-work, gardening, and care green-house, raise and care poultry, handy with carpenter's tools, &c.; wife can do general house-work, milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN; UNDERstands the care of silver; getting up all kinds of salads; good testimonials; willing to make himself useful; honest, sober, neat quick, fine appearance. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORwegian young man, speaking English; has the best testimonials for honesty and character; will be useful; wages no object; City or country. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AS first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly, having served in good families here and in Europe; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH THE BEST OF references as waiter; is industrious and willing. Address C., Box No. 85 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE AS WAITER OR footman; has good references; is not afraid of work. Address X., Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS MAN, AS WAITER or footman; understands his business; speaks English, German, and French; excellent reference. Address Swiss, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family. Call for two days (name Jacque Simont) at Mr. Glouzot's, No. 224 Wooster st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWYER, A POSITION in a law office; ten years' experience; familiar with real estate law. Address A. B. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF four persons, a first-rate cook, Protestant, who can bring good references and is willing to assist in washing. Apply, with reference, at No. 15 East 41st st., between 6 and 8 o'clock this evening.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, and iron, for a family of five adults; City reference required. Apply at No. 13 West 45th st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the City Book and Stationery business.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 11 | JAVA.......WED., Nov. 25
RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 18 | PARTHIA.......WED., Dec. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on Wednesday, 11th Nov., 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

Steam-ship ANDES..........Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS..........Nov. 27

For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.

ETNA..........Nov. 4
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 12
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Nov. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE COMPANY'S STEAMER
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Will sail for Belfast and Glasgow from the company's dock, Pier No. 36 North River,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 M.
For first-class passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage at reduced rates.
No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUD LLE..........Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Dec. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES..........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Dec. 1, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin....Nov. 11, 3 P. M. | Italy.....Saturday, Nov. 21.
Egypt....Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M. | The Queen Sat'day, Nov. 28
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Friday, Nov. 13, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.
*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29 | OHIO..........Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA.....Nov. 5 | *KENILWORTH.....Nov. 26
ILLINOIS..........Nov. 12 | INDIANA..........Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 12.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov 14.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Nov. 12
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 4 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 3:10 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
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FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 12 Wall st.

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BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.
Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.
ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.
MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.
EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

85	541	1104	1333	2017
96	545	1122	1400	2079
168	563	1128	1429	2080
191	571	1148	1562	2182
234	574	1156	1565	2194
256	594	1158	1611	2238
282	643	1203	1653	2398
298	828	1207	1758	
324	857	1258	1776	
356	960	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, E. ATKINS, } Trustees,
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.
G. E. TAINTOR,
W. S. WYCKOFF, } Committee.
J. T. DENNY.
Address care of THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.
THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:
One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1874.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS for the surrender of the second mortgage bonds of this company to the amount of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th of November proximo.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Proposals will be received at the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November inst., inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them. FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, St. Louis, Oct. 16, 1874.
NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Life Association of America will be held at the office of the Association, in St. Louis, Mo., on the 12th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to consider and take action upon certain proposed amendments to the charter of the association.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. HOUGH, President.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1874.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-book will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d December. G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date. CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PEWS IN THE north transept of Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Washburne's.) Apply to J. L. MITCHELL, Hotel Brunswick.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. S. BEDELL, DENTAL OFFICE NO. 48 West 26th st. Prices low and work warranted.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,
Has an elegant parlor floor to let with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS
Newly furnished; house, table, and appointments first class; only a few select boarders received; highest references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING HANDSOMELY furnished rooms near Madison square, would like to let them to a party of gentlemen or family of adults, with or without private table. For card inquire of Mr. Bergman, corner Broadway and 27th st.

FIFTH AV., MADISON SQUARE—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife, comprising parlor, dining, bed, and small dressing room; second story front; with private table or without. No. 206 5th av.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, with large closets, exclusive bath, &c., and private table, if desired; also a few other rooms, at No. 29 West 17th st.; best references given and required.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOME, ALCOVE ROOM, and one nice hall room, with closets and every convenience; superior table and best attention, at reasonable prices; pleasant house and location; No. 156 West 45th st., near Broadway; 6th and 7th av. cars.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, very handsome, sunny rooms, second floor, front, in private brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st.; also, single room. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—Two handsomely-furnished connecting rooms to let; also, hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, centrally and very pleasantly located, would let a few rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. No. 201 2d av.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITHOUT BOARD, NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.

$25—THIRD FLOOR, SUNNY FRONT.—Rear and hall room at $30; a parlor on first and second floor, double, sunny front room on top floor, two gentlemen, at $16; references. No. 39 West 33d st.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOORS to let with first-class private table, at reduced prices; house and location unsurpassed in every respect. No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.—ENGLISH BASEMENT house; reception and adjoining room suitable for physician's office, or would let to a gentleman without board; references.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., ROOMS for families and gentlemen; private table, if desired; no objection to children: house kept by a Southern lady; best references. Mrs. SADLER, late of 14th st.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 295 5TH AVE.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; reference exchanged.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, FURNISHED room and board for two; good table and accommodations; terms reasonable; reference; no bill up. Call at No. 42 7th st.

A WELL-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with extension and bath-room, to let to a gentleman, without meals. Inquire at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

FIFTH AVENUE.
Between 11th and 12th sts., entire second floor; six rooms; also elegant suite of parlors, vacated by parties going South; private table only. Apply at 45 5th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen; house location first class; references exchanged.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen: sunny and cheerful; no boarders; no children in the house; finest location in City. No. 113 East 19th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite, to let, with board, to parties desiring unexceptionable appointments; highest reference. No. 123 West 45th st.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.
Two entire floors of six rooms; also two rooms on first floor; breakfast if desired.

A SOUTH BED-ROOM, WELL-FURNISHED, TO let by the month, without board, to a gentleman. No. 41 West 11th st.

GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS BOARD at moderate prices; house No. 77 West 11th st., near 5th av.; references given and required.

NO. 50 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms with board; references exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 88 East 20th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let with board. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297, AN ENTIRE SECOND floor to let, with or without private table; references.

FORTY-FIRST ST., NO. 149 WEST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen; references.

A PARLOR FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, WITH private table, to a small family. Call at No. 68 West 35th st.

NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST.
Mrs. PITKIN offers desirable rooms, en suite, or singly, with first-class board; reference required.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway—An elegant suite of rooms to let with private table. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOME AND NEWLY-furnished front rooms to let, with or without board. Terms reasonable. Also, desirable rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.
House newly furnished. Rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, single and double; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av.—A suite of three rooms on third floor to rent, with board; possession on 11th inst.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; references unexceptionable.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—THREE-STORY FRONT rooms to let with board. References.

TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.—Good front rooms, $1 to $3 per day.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD-FLOOR, ROOM for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Samuel Kaufman, Henry Mayer, and Charles H. Kaufman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of October, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARVIN R. PEARSALL, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. FLING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of James L. Fling, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 11.

Third and Last Week of

THE HUNCHBACK

The representations of this delightful play continue to attract
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
but they must now be brought to a close, as this is the LAST WEEK OF MISS CLARA MORRIS' PRESENT ENGAGEMENT AT THIS THEATRE.
The Hunchback every evening this week, with its great cast as follows:
Julia..........Miss Clara Morris
Helen..........Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter..........Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford..........Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus..........Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel..........Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom..........Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Master Wilford..........Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell..........Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove..........Mr. John Matthews
Stephen..........Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell..........Mr. E. Sinclair
Servant..........Mr. W. S. Quigley
SATURDAY, NOV. 14—LAST MATINEE OF THE HUNCHBACK.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, will be reproduced in splendid style, the delightful play,
JANE EYRE,
In which Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Maude Granger, Miss Kate Holland, Miss Hattie Thorpe, Miss Laura Thorpe, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. John Parselle, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. F. Lamb, and others will appear.
Seats for any of these performances may now be secured.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Corner Madison av. and 42d st.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1874, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE CHOIR OF THE CHURCH,
Consisting of the following artists:
Mme. M. SALVOTTI, Soprano; Mr. JNO. J. D. TRENOR, Tenor; Mrs. J. M. DAVIDSON, Alto; Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, Basso, AND A CHORUS OF FORTY VOICES.
Mr. J. H. GUILD..........Accompanist
Mr. S. P. WARREN..........Organist and Director
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square; Martens Brother's, No. 1,164 Broadway; Henser's, No. 841 Broadway; at the principal book stores; and of Mr. James Quigg, (sexton of the Church of the Holy Trinity,) No. 158 East 45th st., and at the church.

THE PEOPLE'S LYCEUM.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
MADISON AV. AND 45TH ST.
THE MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
OF BOSTON.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
TUESDAY, NOV. 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Messrs. William Schultze, (violin,) Carl Hamm, (violin,) Thomas Ryan, (viola and clarinet,) Edward Heindl, (viola and flute,) Rudolph Hennig, (violoncello.)
Vocalist..........MISS KELLOGG
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
To be obtained at the principal hotels and music stores and at the doors on the evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
of
MISS EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. | Offenbach's opera GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY
to witness the admirable personation of
MISS EMILY SOLDENE as DROGAN.
M. M. MARSHALL and BEVERLY as the GENDARMES.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, MATINEE at 1:30.
Seats secured six days in advance at Box Office of the theatre, also DELMONICO'S, No. 22 BROAD ST.

BILLIARDS.

NATIONAL GRAND TOURNAMENT
AT TAMMANY HALL,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MARVELOUS TRIUMPH OF THE WIRE CUSHION.
MOST BRILLIANT PLAYING EVER KNOWN.
THE BILLIARD MONARCHS IN ECSTASIES.
GREATEST AVERAGE, 25. HIGHEST RUN, 159.
Houses thronged with Intelligence, Beauty, and Fashion.
TUESDAY, NOV. 10,
AFTERNOON AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GEORGE F. SLOSSON VS. EDWARD DANIELS.
JOSEPH DION VS. FRANCOIS UBASSY.
MAURICE DALY VS. ALBERT GARNIER.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FRANCOIS UBASSY VS. CYRILLE DION.
MAURICE VIGNAUX VS. A. P. RUDOLPHE.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, $1. Ladies accompanied by gentlemen, free.
DANIEL E. GAVIT..........Director

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN IN AID OF "THE CHAPIN HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM" by the "COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKS," at Dr. Chapin's Church, corner of 5th av. and 45th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1874, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 50 cents.
Tickets may be had at Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Caswell, Hazard & Co., No. 672 6th av.; James S. Jackson & Co., No. 846 6th av.; Charles Cuns, No. 851 6th av.; Wainier & Imgard, No. 866 6th av., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY,

NO. 18 COOPER UNION.
TUESDAY, Nov 10, at 3:30 P. M.
The Natural History of the finer types of Animals—Wonders of the Microscopic Animals, with screen illustrations, by Dr. EBELL.
Admission, 50 cents; seven tickets, $3.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights: square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

A—ONE NEW ENGLISH HUNTING FOUR-WHEEL dog cart, with pole and shafts; also, one set of single and one set of double harness, all new; made in England to match dog cart, at a sacrifice. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

TO LET—A VERY FINE STABLE, NO. 117 MACdougal st., near Amity st.; accommodations for nine horses; large coach-house; room for coachman; everything in perfect order.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY.
NO. 20 EAST 14TH ST.,
between 5th av., and University place.
London-made harness of finest quality.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 53 GREAT Jones st., a sorrel mare, five and a half years; fifteen hands; sound and gentle; has been driven all Summer by a lady. Apply before 1 o'clock.

A SET OF SECOND-HAND COACH HARness, heavy, brass mounted, of French make, in fair order; a bargain; for sale at stable No. 42 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 42 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the stalls are on the ground floor. Apply to coachman in charge.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GRAY HORSES; A BARgain. Apply at Cogswell's stables, Lexington av., corner 33d st.

A PAIR OF STOUT PONIES ABOUT 14½ hands high, wanted; also, a good four-seated wagon, second-hand. Address W. R. B., Box No. 555 Post Office.

CARRIAGES TAKEN ON STORAGE AND sold on commission. ISAAC LOCKWOOD,
Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. | L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 3..2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2..1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th..2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th..........3:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th...9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
BRILLIANT PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK.
NEW FEATURES.
NEW FEATURES.
NEW PAGEANTS.
NEW PAGEANTS.
NEW RUNNING HORSES.
NEW RUNNING HORSES.
NEW RACES.
NEW RACES.
INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!
INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!
INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE! INDIAN LIFE!
ENGLISH STAG HUNT! ENGLISH STAG HUNT!
ENGLISH STAG HUNT! ENGLISH STAG HUNT!
ENGLISH STAG HUNT! ENGLISH STAG HUNT!
PROGRAMME OF RACES.
Roman Chariot Races, Roman Standing Races, Ladies' Flat Races, English Jockey Races, Juvenile Jockey Races, Liliputian Races, Races by the Lancashire Lasses, Pony Races, Monkey Races, Elephant Races, Camel Races, Wheelbarrow Races, Scrub Races, Sack Races, Indian Hurdle Races, Snow-shoe Races, &c., &c.
MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S WONDERS.
MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S WONDERS.
The most costly and complete
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
ever exhibited upon either continent.
Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Performance at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.
Box office open from 9 to 4.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JEFFERSON NIGHTS.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
JARRETT & PALMER are pleased to announce that Mr. JEFFERSON will begin an engagement here this MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,
appearing in the charming American legendary drama, of three acts, written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., and founded on Washington Irving's romantic story,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
assuming the title character.
The play will have the advantages of a beautiful and appropriate scenery, and a cast making a full draft on the strength of the company of Booth's Theatre.
Mr. JEFFERSON will appear every night of the week, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 14,
Miss KATE FIELD
will make her first appearance on any stage, and in the part of PEG WOFFINGTON, in Tom Taylor's dramatization of Reade's novel, MASKS AND FACES.
THE BOX-OFFICE will be open CONTINUOUSLY EVERY DAY from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Seats for Miss FIELD'S DEBUT may also be secured.

MACCABE'S LAST NIGHTS AT STEINWAY HALL,
TERMINATING SATURDAY, NOV. 21.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE TRIUMPHANT CAREER IN NEW-YORK OF
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The extraordinary mimetic and ventriloquial powers of Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE continue to be the general theme of conversation in all the fashionable coteries of New-York and district. His matchless entertainment is now crowned with the richest indorsements of the best critics and the public as incomparable.
LAST ELEVEN NIGHTS
of the present attractive programme of original MIRTH, PERSONATIONS, and SONGS, including those marvels of delineations, the
FASCINATING FELLOW! MISS MARY MAY!
THE WANDERING MINSTREL! and
THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER!
in which Mr. Maccabe will impersonate Seven Individuals without leaving the sight of the audience, will be repeated every evening until further notice.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Entertainment commences at 8 o'clock. Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 till 5 o'clock.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS
will deliver his new lecture,
"ALL FOR FUN,"
ASSOCIATION HALL, (23d st. and 4th av.,)
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1874.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. At Pond's and Schubert's, Union square; Fifth Avenue Hotel, No. 114 Broadway, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8, OLIVER DOUD BYRON IN DONALD McKAY. | AFTERNOON AT 2, LEFFINGWELL ON HOT COALS.

MR. J. N. PATTISON. TO-NIGHT,
At De Garmo Hall, corner 5th av. and 14th st.
Lecture—MUSIC AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE GREAT MASTERS. With piano-forte recitals.
Admission, $1.

THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
Subscription tickets for the remaining five concerts and public rehearsals can be had during this week at the box office of Steinway Hall.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF EASTERN NEW-YORK, S. OF T., will be held in Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 42d st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1874, commencing at 10 A. M.
E. H. HOPKINS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADAM STOHR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM EGENBERGER, defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the cost of this action.—Dated September 2, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK, & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Att'ys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated October 5, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK, & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Atty's.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—VICTOR FAUCHS, plaintiff, vs. RUNYON W. MARTIN, JOHN DE RUYTER, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Runyon W. Martin: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 19th day of September, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 54 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19, 1874.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o20-1aw6wTu* No. 54 Wall street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—EDWIN C. BALDWIN plaintiff vs. EDWARD HOBDAY defendant.—Summons, for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1874. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1874.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
o27-1aw6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRrors, Piano-Fortes, &c., at private sale at auction prices.—Griswold's Auction Rooms and Storage Warehouse, No. 12 Washington Place, next above 4th st., near Broadway.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st., and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, Nov. 10,
and EVERY EVENING during the WEEK, will be acted for the first time by this company the ever-favorite play, in three acts, by TOM TAYLOR and CHARLES READE, entitled
MASKS AND FACES.
Mr. CHARLES FISHER....as..........James Triplet
Mr. D. H. HARKINS..........as....Sir Charles Pomander
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD..........as..........Ernest Vane
Mr. F. HARDENBERG..........as..........Colly Cibber
Mr. D. WHITING..........as..........Quin
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT..........as..........Snarl
Mr. HART CONWAY..........as..........Soaper
Mr. SOL RUSSELL..........as..........Colander
Mr. J. W. JENNINGS..........as..........James Burbock
Mr. JAMES PEAKES..........as..........Hunsdon
Members of the Covent Garden Company, &c.
Peg Woffington..........by....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Mabel Vane..........by..........Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN
her first appearance in seven years.
Kitty Clive..........by..........Miss ALICE GREY
Mrs. Triplet..........by....Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
Lysimachus..........by..........BIJOU HERON
Roxaland..........by..........BELLA
Maid..........by..........Miss GRIFFITHS
Act I.—THE GREEN-ROOM.
Act II.—Mr. VANE'S VILLA.
Act III.—TRIPLET'S GARRET.
SATURDAY—MATINEE at 1:30; only Matinée of MASKS AND FACES.
Shortly—THE BUSY BODY.
In active preparation,
A GREAT ROMANTIC PLAY.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. ALBANI.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11—Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI in her great role of..........LUCIA
Signor CARPI..........as..........Edgardo
Signor DEL PUENTE..........as..........Ashton
Signor SCOLARA..........as..........Raimondo
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO
THURSDAY, Nov. 12—Newark Opera-house—FAUST.
FRIDAY, Nov. 13—RIGOLETTO—Mlle. EMMA ALBANI as GILDA.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14—Grand Combination Matinée.
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO
entire, and the famous Third Act of ERNANI,
which made so great an impression on Monday night.
SUNDAY, Nov. 15—Grand Opera-house, Reentree of Herr CARL FORMES in IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
MONDAY, Nov. 16—First performance of VERDI'S MESSA DA REQUIEM.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
In consequence of engagements entered into with Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Wallack is obliged to announce the
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
and
LAST MATINEE
of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
with its beautiful scenery and appointments and extraordinary cast, as the production of the new Irish Drama,
THE SHAUGHRAUN,
is definitively arranged to take place
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 14.
The box-office is now open.

PARK THEATRE,

NINTH WEEK
of the
PREVAILING THEATRICAL SENSATION.
50TH NIGHT, THURSDAY, THE 12th.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in an American drama by
MARK TWAIN.
A SUCCESSION OF CROWDED HOUSES,
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Until further notice,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
RAYMOND—SELLERS—TWAIN.
Order carriages at 10:30.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

LAST DAYS

LAST DAYS LAST DAYS
LAST DAYS
of the
GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Admission, 50 cents; 2d and 3d av., and 63d st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

728 BROADWAY. 730
Opposite the New-York Hotel.
CAMPBELL & MURTHA..........Managers
IMMENSE HIT.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF ALL THE STARS.
GENUINE SENSATION.
POPULAR PRICES.
General admission..........50 cents
Reserved orchestra and balcony chairs..........75 cents
Family circle..........25 cents
VARIETY, BURLESQUE, FARCE.
Doors open at 7; performance begins at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2:30.

OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
A TOTAL AND COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL.
First appearance of the Lyric Queen,
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
The Great Monkey Performer, GEORGE DERIOUS.
WILLIAM SCANLAN, Irish Comedian and Vocalist.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN, MONTEGOS AND TROUPE.
GUS. WILLIAMS, RICKEY AND BARNEY, &c.
All the troupe in a new Humorous Olio.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, engagement for six nights of Mr. W. A. MESTAYER,
and production of his great local sensational drama in four acts, entitled
HOODLUM, or LIFE IN 'FRISCO.
To commence with the
LOTTERY TICKET.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

NIBLO'S.

C. K. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
Last week of the
DELUGE; Or, PARADISE LOST.
First appearance of Mlle. RENALT, the Parisian Athlete, and all the KIRALFY SPECIALTIES.
The COMETS in their quadruple trapeze acts.

ELOCUTIONIST.—DR. CHARLES O. HURLBUTT, pupil of the eminent Charles A. Guilmette, No. 4 St. Mark's place. I am now taking lessons of Prof. Hurlbutt, and I do say that I regard him as one of the best readers and teachers in this City.
My voice has improved wonderfully in volume, melody, and power. T. BERRYMAN,
No. 301 East 19th st.

LECTURES.

"INSIDE JAPAN."
A lecture on the Japan of to-day; JAPANESE LIFE, CHARACTER, CUSTOMS, AND HISTORY, by Prof. WM. E. GRIFFIS, late of the Imperial College of Tokio, (Yedo,) in the Collegiate Reformed Chapel, 54th st. and 7th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock. At Norwich, Conn., Nov. 11; Port Jervis, Nov. 13.
Lecture Committees wishing to engage the lecturer will please address him at No. 137 West 15th st., New-York City.

REV. DR. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, OF THE Memorial Church, will deliver a lecture on the Holy Land, illustrated with views, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., near 6th av. Admission, 25 cents.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS WILL DELIVER his new lecture, "ALL FOR FUN," TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1874, Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, at music stores, hotels, &c.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, COMpetent to choose and conduct church music of the best order, desires a position as organist in a City church; is familiar with all forms of service, and au fait of the latest European compositions, should the service be Catholic; satisfactory references given. Address S. A., Box 109 *Times* office.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO.,
No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $50; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

EX-SENATOR JAMES O'BRIEN SWEARS THAT CROKER FIRED THE SHOT THAT KILLED M'KENNA—OTHER WITNESSES GIVE SIMILAR TESTIMONY—STRANGE CONDUCT ON THE PART OF CORONER WOLTMAN.

The inquest in the case of John McKenna, shot and killed during an election fight on the morning of Tuesday last, it is charged, by Coroner Richard Croker, George and Henry Hickey, and John Sheridan, was begun at the Coroners' office yesterday morning, and, as will be seen by the following report of the proceedings, Coroner Woltman, who on the day of the murder released his accused Tammany associates on the paltry bail of $2,500 each, again violated the simplest principles of decency and justice. The prisoners—Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan—came to the examination room accompanied by John Kelly, ex-rebel Fellows, and Ex-Health Commissioner John Mullally. Soon after Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, who appeared on the part of the people, came to the Coroners' office, accompanied by Ex-Senator James O'Brien. As early as 10:30 o'clock Houston street, in the vicinity of the Coroners' office, was crowded with Eighteenth and Twenty-first Ward roughs, whose countenances fairly indicated the depth of their social degradation. To keep these rowdies and ruffians from forcing their way into the examination room, a number of police officers, under command of Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, kept the street clear in front of the Coroners' office, and several other officers were posted in the passages of the building, and received the witnesses as they came and conducted them to a room in the upper part of the building, separate from the examination room. Capt. Allaire and Sergeants Christie and Randall, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who had subpœnaed the witnesses, were present in the capacity of witnesses. The examination room was crowded to the doors. Among the number of persons present were Ex-Coroner Young, Alderman Flanagan, William Hennessy Cook, and Police Captains Tynan and Murphy. The jury is composed of the following persons: Philip Harris, trunks, No. 297 Third avenue; Michael Moore, beer, No. 235 East Twenty-first street; James H. Kedian, crockery, No. 258 Third avenue; Isaac C. Williams, butcher, No. 241 Third avenue; George. W. Whiston, stables, No. 42 Lexington avenue; Matthew Handley, No. 306 Third avenue; John W. Baldwin, fancy goods, No. 314 Third avenue; John J. Dash, No. 198 Third avenue; Newman Stich, pawnbroker, No. 311 Third avenue; James O'Hara, shoes, No. 308 Third avenue, and John Schmidt, butcher, No. 203 Third avenue. In reference to this jury, it would be well to remark that among the jurors originally summoned by Coroner Woltman was one John Hughes, of No. 312 East Twentieth street. This man is a relative of John Kelly, and at his instance Dash and Handley were selected as jurors. Neither Mr. Handley's name nor Mr. Dash's name is to be found in the City Directory.

Coroner Woltman swore each juror separately, and said that up to the present no one had been distinctly charged before him with committing the crime.

Ex-Senator James O'Brien, of No. 144 East Thirty-fourth street, was the first witness called. He gave his evidence clearly and distinctly. It fully corroborated his previous statements to the reporter of THE TIMES. He said that on the morning of election he came up Second avenue to Thirty-fourth street, on the westerly side of the avenue. At Thirty-fourth street, on the easterly side of the avenue, he saw two of his friends, Mr. William Borst and Mr. Costelloe, standing in front of Murphy's liquor store, surrounded by Croker, the Hickeys, Sheridan, and some others. An altercation was evidently going on, and Mr. Borst acted as though he anticipated being beaten, for he beckoned to witness to come over. He did so, and told Mr. Borst to come away and not to pay any attention to those men, (meaning Croker and his companions,) when Croker stepped forward and said: "Get out, you dirty —— You're a thief, and I'll swell your head for you." Witness said, "Go away from me. I have no time to talk to repeaters." Croker then struck witness in the face. Witness called for the Police, when Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan drew revolvers. Witness still called for the Police, when McKenna ran forward, as if to make peace. Croker immediately diverted the aim of his revolver from the witness to McKenna and fired. McKenna gave a slight cry, staggered forward a few steps and fell in the space between the car track and the gutter. His feet lay toward the car track, and in the direction of Thirty-third street. He laid there with his face down. When Croker shot McKenna and the latter fell, the witness called on the Police to arrest Croker, saying, "You have killed that man." General shooting took place, both Hickeys and Sheridan using their revolvers. A named Patrick Craig went to raise McKenna up, when George Hickey fired two shots at him. The Police arrested Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan, and took them to the station-house, where witness made charges of murder against them. They wished to make charges of assault and battery against witness, but the Sergeant on duty refused to consider said proposed charge, saying he could see no grounds for making it.

In answer to a juror, Ex-Senator O'Brien said that he had no knowledge of any disturbance in the vicinity on that morning, and that he never carried a pistol.

Mr. O'Brien then pointed out on a large diagram the exact position of the various parties at the time of the shooting, and the place and position in which McKenna fell.

Mr. William H. Borst, of No. 137 West Forty-ninth street, was next called. He said he had no business, but was lying on his private means. He said that on the morning of election day he was at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue with Mr. Costelloe: Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan came by; witness said "Good morning, Corner;" Croker said "What are you doing here? I will send you to State Prison yet out of here;" witness feared he would be assaulted, and seeing Senator O'Brien on the other side, beckoned to him to come over; O'Brien asked him to come away, when Croker called O'Brien a thief, and said he would have him in State Prison inside of a year. O'Brien said, "You are an ingrate and a repeater." Croker then struck O'Brien, and the latter called for the Police, on which Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan drew pistols. Witness had no weapon, and only carried a walking cane, which he could produce if necessary. On the pistols being drawn, McKenna stepped forward, when a shot was fired and McKenna staggered and fell. The shot came from the direction of where Croker was. A man endeavored to pick McKenna up, when George Hickey fired at him. Hickey fired several times at McKenna while the latter laid on the ground. Mr. Borst then described by means of the large diagram the situation of the parties, &c. His description exactly coincided with that given by the preceding witness.

Patrick Craig was the next witness called. He testified: I live at No. 214 East Thirty-sixth street. On the morning of election day, while at the corner of Thirty-third street and Second avenue, Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan passed up the avenue. I gave the time of day to Croker. About three minutes after I heard a shot and ran up the avenue to see what the matter was. Saw McKenna lying face down in the street. Went to pick him up, when George Hickey aimed a revolver at me and said, "Drop him, you —— of a ——." I ran down to Thirty-third street, when the Police came and helped to carry McKenna to the drug store, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue. When in the drug store I asked McKenna, whose hand I had in mine, "John, how did this happen—who did it?" He said, "I will tell you; Dick Croker is the man that shot me."

Ex-Rebel John R. Fellows, although having no legal right to do so, put several questions to the witness with the intent of casting doubt on his credibility. It is not likely that a man of Craig's position, having all his interest centred in McKenna, could observe the persons in the drug store and know who they were. The witness then pointed out on the map the position of the various parties at the time of and immediately after the shooting. His evidence in this respect was exactly similar to that of the previous witnesses.

William H. Winters, a liquor-dealer, of No. 598 Second avenue, was next called. His appearance and style of giving evidence were not in his favor. He testified that while at the polling-place on Second avenue, near Thirty-third street, he heard a shot, and running up saw McKenna lying with his face down in the street, and saw Henry Hickey fire a shot at him. Neither Croker nor O'Brien seemed to have any weapons in their possession. Afterward saw some pistols taken from persons in the station-house. This witness described on the map the situation of McKenna when he fell in the street.

David J. Waley, a petty Tammany politician of the approved pattern, residing at No. 207 First avenue, a liquor-dealer, was next called. He described the altercation; heard Croker call O'Brien a thief, and O'Brien call Croker a repeater; saw Croker strike O'Brien; saw Borst strike Croker with a stick; neither Croker nor O'Brien had pistols; heard a shot fired, and saw McKenna fall; saw George Hickey with a revolver; there were four or five shots fired; McKenna fell at the first shot.

James Conway, of No. 238 East Twenty-ninth street, testified that while standing on the north-east corner of Thirty-second street and Second avenue he saw Croker and Borst engaged in an altercation. Saw Croker strike O'Brien and O'Brien return the blow. A shot was then fired and McKenna fell. Could not say who fired the shot. There were three or four shots fired then. Neither Croker nor O'Brien had any pistol. Saw Hickey have a pistol. Another man whose name he could not identify had a pistol.

Peter Peters, a team-driver, of No. 231 East Third-second street, was next examined. Like the last witness, he knew nothing, or would not say anything, except that neither O'Brien nor Croker had a pistol.

Edward A. Lusk was called but did not answer.

Charles J. Ryan, a lather, of No. 612 Second avenue, and a political protégé of Croker, was next called. He said that he walked up the avenue with Croker, who told Messrs. Borst and Costello to get out of the ward. O'Brien came across the street, and Croker and he began abusing each other. O'Brien backed Croker to the lamp on the corner, struck him, and knocked his hat off. Borst struck at Croker with his walking cane. Croker came back and struck O'Brien. There was a shot fired, but the witness could could not swear who fired it, and could only say that neither Croker nor O'Brien had a pistol.

John Regan, a mason, of No. 554 Second avenue, testified that he was talking to a friend when the tragedy occurred, and did not know any of the parties. Neither Croker nor O'Brien had a pistol. He saw George Hickey level a revolver at McKenna's head, and shoot him. The witness positively identified George Hickey.

Michael Clifford, of No. 328 East Thirty-fifth street, a laborer, was next called. He said: "All I know of it is that I was licked by the same parties myself." (Laughter.) The witness went on to say that while working for Tammany in another district Stephen O'Brien and a strange man came up. Stephen O'Brien said: "You ——, you are working against my brother." The strange man struck him with a club on the head, and Steve O'Brien tried to throw him in the street. The witness added in an irresistably droll manner, "and if he did I supp se I might as well be dead as the man that's dead." I told Senator O'Brien about the way his brother used me, and he said he was very sorry." (Great laughter.)

Assistant District Attorney Russell asked what relation this evidence had to the death of McKenna.

Ex-Rebel Fellows explained that as counsel for the prisoners he had, in view of the Police Court proceedings, prepared evidence to show that on the fatal morning men in the interest of O'Brien were going through the district beating and assaulting those opposed to them.

Assistant District Attorney Russell said that it had got nothing to do with the death of McKenna, was irrelevant evidence, and asked that it be stricken out. Coroner Woltman reluctantly ruled it so.

The next witness was a genuine surprise to the prisoners, Ex-Rebel Fellows, Coroner Woltman, and John Kelly. It was a little boy named Eugene Healy, residing at No. 331 East Thirty-third street. During the examination of this boy, Coroner Woltman did all in his power to confuse the witness, although it was perfectly evident to all disinterested persons that the boy not only meant to tell the whole truth, but was telling it as best he knew how. The boy described how O'Brien and Croker met and abused each other; that Croker hit O'Brien, and the latter hit back; that Croker and a tall man, whom people around said was Hickey, drew revolvers; that McKenna stepped forward, and that Croker and Hickey, leveling their revolvers at him, fired, on which McKenna fell on the street in the manner described by previous witnesses; that Senator O'Brien ran behind a vender's wagon to escape from Hickey, who fired two shots at him. He, the witness, turned McKenna over on his back, and helped to carry him to the drug store. Senator O'Brien said to him, "Sonny, did you see anything of this?" and witness answered, "Yes, Sir," when Senator O'Brien said, "Then ought to go and see the Police." Witness went to the station-house, and the Sergeant took his name and address. He was subpœnaed by Capt. Allaire. Coroner Woltman cross-examined the boy for over twenty minutes, trying to confuse him. The boy at once identified Croker, whom, he said, he had seen before; but said he could hardly recognize Hickey, whom he had never seen before, as men look so different on the street and in a room. He did not identify Hickey until the two Hickeys stood up, when he identified George Hickey as the man. As the boy left the witness-stand, District Attorney Russell took his name and address, and cautioned him against speaking to any one about the case.

Thomas Murphy, of No. 561 Second avenue, saw O'Brien and Croker clinch, and at once ran into a neighboring hallway. While there heard several shots. On coming out saw McKenna lying face down on the street, and saw Sheridan near the railway track, revolver in hand, firing on McKenna.

Coroner Woltman then said that as the inquest would be very protracted, it would be begun at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, and continued until 4 o'clock P. M., a recess of a half hour for dinner being taken at 2 o'clock. He would at this stage adjourn the inquest until 10 o'clock to-day.

District Attorney Russell said: "Mr. Coroner—Before the adjournment is carried into effect, I would, with the greatest respect, offer a suggestion. I have understood that the parties who stand here in the attitude of prisoners have been since this occurrence at large on bail. The right or justice of so far taking bail under such circumstances I do not propose either here or in any other place to cavil at or criticise. To-day, however, those persons are distinctly charged with homicide, on the evidence in sworn testimony of several witnesses—with the high crime of homicide, and I earnestly hope they will be delivered into the custody of the proper officers, and detained in custody until the termination of this inquisition. This is the usual course. It has been done in the cases of other prisoners, not so prominent as these, and I think there should be but one law for the rich and poor, high and low, and not for one above the other. I make this suggestion in the utmost kindness and courtesy, and with the earnest hope that it will meet your approval."

This motion of Mr. Russell took John Kelly, Ex-Rebel Fellows, and Croker completely by surprise. However, Croker looked at Fellows, and Fellows looked at John Kelly, and "Honest" John caught the eye of Coroner Woltman. There was magic in the glance. Coroner Woltman leaned back in his chair, and with an assumption of dignity and an equally discreditable effort to speak grammatical English, said that with all deference to the District Attorney, he did not see any reason for committing Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan. The case, to his mind, was in the same condition as it was on the day of the homicide. The evidence given under oath was, in his opinion, contradictory, and he did not see any necessity for adopting the course suggested by the District Attorney. The inquest was then adjourned to-day.

As Assistant District Attorney Russell left he said that he had an idea his suggestion would not be adopted, but he desired to place himself upon the record, and let the public judge of the matter.

The adjournment had hardly been carried into effect when Officer Webber, of the Tombs Squad, made his appearance with a warrant issued by Justice Morgan for the arrest of John Sheridan, charging him with assault with intent to kill. The complaint was made by Ex-Senator O'Brien, who swore that Sheridan fired a revolver at him. "Honest" John Kelly was sitting near Sheridan when the officer entered, and asked the officer to bring Sheridan before Coroner Woltman. This the officer acceded to, and Woltman came in in a few minutes. "Honest" John said: "This officer has a warrant for Sheridan's arrest for assault and battery, issued by Judge Morgan. As I understand the law, Sheridan is now virtually in your custody, under your subpœna, and I do not think you have any right to surrender him." Coroner Woltman was not slow to take "Honest" John's hint, and said: "Give Judge Morgan my compliments, and tell him Sheridan is in my custody, waiting to testify under my subpœna, and that he can have him when I get through with him." All that Officer Webber could do, under the circumstances, was to say, "I will tell Judge Morgan," and walk out of the room with his unserved warrant in his pocket.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. GREEN—DISCUSSION OF THE EXTENSION OF THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

In the Board of Assistant Alderman yesterday, Mr. Thornell called attention to his resolution which was passed in July last, calling upon the Controller for extended information as to the management of the City finances, and he moved that the Controller be requested to answer the interrogatories then propounded. All the leading questions, which were very numerous, were published in THE TIMES. They related to the issue of the bonds, and to the management of the Finance Department and the City debt. No opposition was made to the motion, and it was passed. The following preamble and resolution were called up by Mr. Thornell:

Whereas, The Senate and Assembly of this State, at its late session, passed an act providing for the extension of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to Harlem River, and which now awaits the approval of his Excellency the Governor of this State; and

Whereas, The demand of our citizens for rapid means of transit between the lower and upper portions of the island has become so universal as to require prompt and urgent action by the representatives of the people of the City; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, expressing the views of the citizens of this City in favor of rapid transit, most earnestly and respectfully request his Excellency the Governor of this State to approve the bill now before him for the extension of said road, in order that the same may become a law.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this board be and he is hereby directed to forward a certified copy of this resolution to his Excellency Gov. Dix.

Mr. Clancy opposed the resolution. He said the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad was a fraud. It had broken twenty-five or thirty men, and it now asks a subsidy. He could not vote for such a resolution.

Mr. Thornell replied that, in his opinion, the best way to help rapid transit was to accelerate all means by which persons engaged in business down town can reach their homes in the upper portion of the City, and the Elevated Road was one of the means. As to men being broken by their connection with the road, that was a matter of speculation which did not affect the question of rapid transit.

Mr. Clancy said that the bill before the Governor was an objectionable one. It interfered with the rights of those who previously had control of the road, and gave all power to the present management.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 8 to 8. Upon subsequent reconsideration, a motion was adopted instructing the Clerk to procure a copy of the bill and append it to the resolution for the future action of the board.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $5,000 for the purchase of the early Randall maps of this City. The matter has been before the Common Council for many months. The board then passed a large number of general orders providing for paving various streets and building sewers, after which they adjourned until Friday, when like business will be transacted.

DROWNING CASUALTY.

QUEBEC, Nov. 9.—On Saturday last a man named Bourchier, and his son, were in a batteau on the river, at New-Liverpool, when the latter fell overboard and shouted for help. The father jumped into the river to his assistance, but the son clung to him with such tenacity that both were drowned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday numbered 765.

Gen. Sherman and family left this City last evening for St. Louis.

Dr. J. Jay Villers will deliver his new lecture, "All for Fun," at Association Hall this evening.

The Board of Supervisors are to meet as County Canvassers to-day, to canvass the election returns.

T. S. Maurice's dwelling, No. 347 West Fourteenth street, was damaged to the extent of $200 by fire yesterday.

The annual dinner of the Produce Exchange Base-ball Club will be held at 8 o'clock this evening at Dieter's, No. 187 Montague street, Brooklyn.

By order of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange the bonds of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad have been placed on the Free List.

A "Tea Party" will be given to-morrow evening, in the lecture room of the MacDougal Street Baptist Church, by the ladies of the congregation.

James Quinn, aged forty-five, died yesterday at his residence, No. 21 Cherry street, from injuries received about a week ago by an iron grating falling upon his head.

Mr. Adolph Grapel, a long-standing member of the Produce Exchange, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at his residence, No. 165 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn.

In consequence of the withdrawal of the Nevada the mails which were to have been carried by her will be taken to-morrow by the Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line.

Louis Roes, aged eight, of No. 281 Avenue A, while playing in the foundry No. 430 East Nineteenth street, yesterday, was seriously injured by a molding-box falling on him.

Henry Monahan, aged twenty-five years, of No. 536 East Seventeenth street, fell from his truck at Greenwich and Vestry streets, yesterday evening, and was dangerously wounded.

The remains of an unknown man, apparently about sixty years of age, were found yesterday floating in the North River off Pier No. 36, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

A public meeting will be held in Cooper Institute at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to consider some plan for awakening the moral sentiment of the community against the wrongs done to the Indians.

Joseph Schwendoman, of No. 119 Orchard street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for receiving a hide of sole-leather, knowing it to be stolen. The property was found in his possession.

During a quarrel in East Houston street last night William Burns, of No. 229 Mulberry street, was stabbed in the left side and slightly wounded by Thomas J. Taylor, of No. 215 Forsyth street, who escaped.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury Oct. 31, $7,345,300 71; receipts since last week, $13,356,581 52; pa ments, $16,875,315: amount on hand Sept. 9, $3,726,567 23.

Ainsworth Y. Zacher, aged twenty-four, of No. 494 Third avenue, attempted suicide, owing to business troubles, by shooting himself in the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Twenty-first Precinct Police.

The Suevia, the largest German steamer now afloat and the latest addition to the fleet of the Hamburg American Packet Company, was open for inspection yesterday at the company's docks, at the foot of Third street, Hoboken.

After an eloquent sermon, on Sunday last, by Rev. Mr. Jutten, Pastor of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, of this City, its entire debt, amounting to $3,100, was extinguished by the contributions of members of the Church and congregation.

Charles Schwenfield, of No. 179 Rivington street, pleaded guilty at the Tombs, yesterday, to stealing $60 and jewelry valued at $10, from Teresa Burch, and a watch and chain valued at $75 from William Schwenker, residing in the same house.

United States Commissioner Osborn has been appointed a Commissioner to take the testimony of such witnesses as may come before him, to be used in the investigation of any claims that may be presented to the Court of the Commissioners of Alabama claims.

The Coast-wrecking Company's steamer Lackawanna has not yet found the missing steamer Amanda Winants. Although no official statement has been made, it is understood that twenty-five lives were lost with the steamer, on which there was no insurance.

Edward J. Pistorius, aged fifty, a German, residing at One Hundred and Ninth street and Ninth avenue, accidentally fell down a hatchway at the Lion Brewery, at One Hundred and Tenth street and Eighth avenue, and was so severely injured that he died soon after.

Officer Quigley last night arrested James Williams, a negro, at the corner of Bleecker and Wooster streets, for beating his wife. Williams resisted, and cut Officer Quigley in the hand with a razor. He was subdued by a vigorous use of the club and locked up.

A meeting of merchants connected with the iron trade was to have been held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of devising measures to co-operate with other branches of business in bringing about a codification and simplification of the Tariff laws.

A match game of foot-ball was played at the Elysian Fields on Friday last between the New-York University and the College of the City of New-York. The game was well-played and closely contested, and resulted in favor of the College of the City of New-York by a score of four goals to three.

The Germania Order, established several years ago for benevolent and charitable purposes, celebrated its Fourth Anniversary last evening by a banquet and ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Representatives of several lodges were present; and the Order was presented with a new banner.

J. G. Deusch, a commercial traveler representing a Boston house, was found dead in his room at the Grand Union Hotel, corner of Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, yesterday morning. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart.

The German-woman's Benevolent Society celebrated Schiller's birth-day last evening by a dramatic entertainment at the Harmony Rooms, in Essex street. The evening closed with a ball, which was attended by the members of several other German Benevolent Societies.

A handsome young lady while attempting to jump on a ferry-boat of the Grand Street Line, last evening, fell into the slip. A well-dressed young man jumped in after her, saved her from drowning, and spoiled his suit of new clothes. The young lady walked home without thanking him, or giving her name and residence.

Coroner Eickhoff, yesterday, impaneled a jury in the case of Patrolman Thomas Rivers, of the Eighth Precinct, who was run over and killed by a Seventh avenue railroad car on Sullivan street, on Sunday afternoon while pursuing a prisoner who had escaped from him, as already published in THE TIMES, and the inquest was postponed until the end of the week. The funeral of the deceased officer will take place to-day.

A meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College will be held at 8 o'clock this evening, at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The meeting is called for the completion of the organization of the Association under the charter recently granted by the Legislature. All graduates of the College, whether members of the Association or not, are invited to be present. Supper is to be served at 10 o'clock.

Miss Britton delivered an interesting discourse last evening at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, upon mission work among the Zenana women of India. Miss Britton has spent many years in Calcutta engaged in missionary work, and has recently visited this country in the interest of the missions there, and will leave on next Saturday, accompanied by several ladies who have joined the society.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday and agreed upon $1,531,709 84 as the sum necessary to be raised for the County Government during the ensuing year. Of this amount $1,455,009 88 will be raised from the city.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday that portion of the Budget Committee's report relating to the salaries of the heads of departments and their clerks was considered. After some discussion it was resolved to levy $390,000 on the whole city for that purpose.

Superintendent Folk ordered all the reserve platoons of the Police on duty yesterday in consequence of a rumor to the effect that the society coopers of this city were about to force the non-society workmen to strike. The coopers did not make a demonstration of any kind yesterday.

A vocal, instrumental, and literary entertainment will be given this evening at the newly-established Gospel Church, on Lincoln place, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, of which Rev. J. Bradford Cleaver is Pastor. The proceeds of the entertainment will be for the benefit of the church.

In the case of David Hartigan, the foreman who was murdered at Woodruff & Robinson's stores on the 30th ult., the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict yesterday to the effect that he came to his death from injuries received at the hands of Cornelius Scanlon and Charles O'Neil. The Police have not yet succeeded in effecting the arrest of the murderers.

Judge Tappen, sitting in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, fixed Thursday next to hear argument on the motion to admit Mrs. Merrigan to bail.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

James Downing, of Yonkers, nineteen years of age, was yesterday committed to the County Jail on a charge of burglary and petit larceny. Since Oct. 18 the accused has, alone, entered five dwellings, and stolen jewelry valued at $150. Thomas Curran was also arrested on a charge of receiving the property stolen by Downing. He was held to bail to answer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gen. N. P. Banks will lecture in Passaic on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Job Cleveland, mother of Ex-Congressman Cleveland, died at her home on Barrow street, Jersey City, yesterday.

Sheriff Laverty, of Hudson County, who is to be sworn in to-day, will be presented by his friends with a gold badge and diamond setting valued at $250.

Valentine Scholland, who brutally assaulted and almost killed his wife, at their home on Second street, Jersey City, in September last, was placed on trial in the Hudson County Court of Sessions, before Judge Hoffman, yesterday.

Jeremiah O'Sullivan, the convict who committed suicide in the Hudson County Jail on Saturday, by cutting his throat, was buried in the Potter's Field yesterday. He had a family living in New-York, whom he deserted some months ago.

Spencer Rogers, a man held in high esteem in Newark, who had been for over twelve years in the employ of J. M. Quimby & Co., carriage manufacturers in that city, was arrested yesterday charged with swindling his employers. He had been in the habit for some years past of charging for the services of men never employed in the establishment. It is not known how much he has succeeded in swindling the firm in this manner, but it is thought that the amount will reach fully $2,000. He was bailed for trial.

In the Hudson County, N. J., Court of Sessions, yesterday, Valentine Scholland was tried for the attempted murder of his wife, at their home in Second street, Jersey City. Scholland was jealous of the woman, and one night last September climbed her so badly that she lay for many days at the point of death, and was disfigured for life. On the trial, yesterday, he was defended by Norman L. Rowe, Esq. The jurors deliberated for a few minutes only, and returned with a verdict of guilty. Judge Hoffman remanded him for sentence.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

A regular monthly meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 230 Third avenue, Mr. M. Cregan presiding. During the transaction of the routine business, forty new members were elected and a large number of proposals referred to the Membership Committee. The following resolution was adopted under the head of new business:

Resolved, That the Republican Party is strong enough in principles and in numbers to bear reverses and to profit by them, and that the result of the late elections will only serve to nerve it to renewed efforts to maintain the cause of human liberty and equal rights.

The adoption of the resolution was followed by some remarks by the Chairman, who predicted the election of a Republican President in 1876, and spoke in terms of the highest praise of the tact, energy, and ability of the party's leaders in the City and State. The meeting adjourned at the close of his address.

[Advertisement.]
The new style long Fur Beaver Overcoats and London Pea Jackets. BALDWIN, the Clothier, New-York and Brooklyn. One price—C. O. D.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Hohenstaufen, from Bremen.—Dr. Hugo Stangenwald, Wilhelm Köhler and family, H. H. Klugmann, Miss Klugmann, Miss M. R. Prime, Miss Bessie Garrettson, C. H. Watjen and wife, Miss Amalie Klugkist, F. O. Langenfelds, J. A. Kurtz and wife, J. F. Mackinlay, R. H. Beahlir, S. Gutmann, W. Rolff and wife, G. W. Turner, Baroness Bussier and family, Miss Ellen Wright, Friedrich Wagner, Heinrich Fortmann, Joh. Gottl. Klotz, Mrs. Caroline Klotz, Johann Wemhoff, Miss Bertha Wemhoff, Mrs. Magdalena